TRADE AND INDUSTRY

17 May 1973 Volume 11 No 7 10p

South Africa—prospects for British trade after Europe

Association agreement between the EEC and Cyprus

Unit value and volume index numbers for March

Provisional results of the Census of Distribution for 1971

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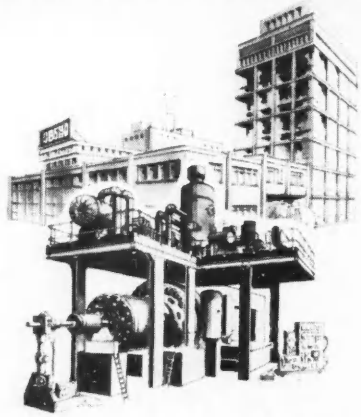

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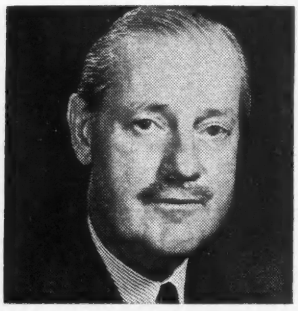
South Africa—prospects for British trade after Europe

by W. E. Luke, chairman, United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association



BRITAIN'S entry into the European Economic Community caused considerable speculation on the future prospects for United Kingdom/South Africa trade. The pessimists regarded it as the end of a traditional trading partnership. I prefer to be an optimist, and can see no reason why this trade should not continue and flourish to the benefit of both countries. Undoubtedly, the pattern of trade will have to change, but change is not always a bad phenomenon and frequently proves expedient.

Over the past 150 years, Britain has played a large part in the development of South Africa. In recent years, however, our exporters have been forced to sharpen up marketing techniques and offer increasingly sophisticated equipment in the South African market. Since 1961 our percentage share of the Republic's imports has dropped from nearly 30 per cent to 23 per cent. At the same time, South Africa's exports to this country have dropped from 33 per cent of its total exports to 26 per cent. But in each case the monetary value of these sales has substantially increased. The main reason for the drop in our percentage is increasing competition from French, German, Japanese, Italian and American companies, particularly for contracts for industrial equipment. An increase in South African consumer demand has also led to certain ranges of goods being imported which Britain either does not manufacture or makes at a higher price than her competitors. World trade generally has also become more multilateral in recent years. With the growth of South African industry, previously imported goods are being manufactured in the Republic and, in some cases, measures have been introduced to protect embryonic industries.

Import control

One of the most hurtful measures was the imposition of import control in November 1971. This caused considerable concern in the United Kingdom, not least to my Association, who with other interested bodies made representations to the South African Government urging removal of the controls. Now, nearly 18 months later, many relaxations have been granted, and it is to be hoped that, with the improvement in the Republic's balance of payments, they will be completely abolished in the near future. Import control definitely had a serious effect on our exports to South Africa, which dropped last year by £87 million compared with 1971. But other factors such as inflation in this country, the nature of British exports and the general downturn in the South African market also contributed. Despite the unsettled trade picture, the United Kingdom is still the most important source of foreign capital, accounting for over 50 per cent of total foreign investment in South Africa. At the end of 1970 the book value of Britain's investment was estimated at some £1,800 million, with a probable market value in excess of £2,600 million.

With the continuing expansion of the South African economy and its rapid industrial development, there seems little reason why the Republic should not still offer great potential for both British exporters and investors. At the same time, a more prosperous Britain resulting from our entry into the EEC should provide an equally attractive market for South African exports. The sectors affected by British entry are principally agricultural. South African deciduous fruit already has a good market in Europe, so the main products likely to be affected are canned goods and wines. With improved marketing techniques South Africa could use her existing network of outlets for products in the United Kingdom to service the European market. The enlarged Community should be viewed by South African exporters as a challenge not, an obstacle.

African wages

There has been a great deal of publicity in recent weeks about the low wages paid to African workers by subsidiaries and associates of British companies in South Africa. It is unfortunately true that much remains to be done in this field, and I for one, would welcome an increase in African wage scales. It has to be said however, that in certain industries it is necessary to employ two workers to do what is normally done by one, and it is difficult for manufacturers to pay higher wages without obtaining from the workers a higher rate of competence. There is a need for the Blacks to be provided with better educational and training facilities so that they can increase productivity. Only by this means can companies afford to pay good wages. In the short term, for obvious reasons, this might lead to some unemployment, but greater productivity and higher wages would give the intelligent Blacks a higher standard of living, and this in turn, would lead to increased employment.

We frequently hear of the 'labour shortage' in the Republic, but this is only a shortage of skilled labour. This spurious shortage, accentuated by the selfish strictures placed by White unions on the use of Black labour, has the effect of pushing White wages in certain circumstances to artificial levels, thus further widening the wage gap between the races. Serious problems would arise if attempts were made to close this gap

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

The Carlton Centre project, Johannesburg—one of the Anglo American Corporation Group's property interests. The Carlton Centre's complex consists of a 50-storey office tower, a 30-storey hotel and a comprehensive shopping centre. The complex also includes an exhibition centre.

by simply raising African wages, especially as the shortage has, in many cases, made it necessary for the employer to pay an exorbitant wage to the White employee. The effects on the economy would be devastating if productivity did not rise substantially at the same time, or if the artificial rate of pay was used as the basis for trained Black employees. The training of Africans for skilled jobs is a matter of great urgency if they are ever to obtain a reasonable standard of living.

British companies are, on the whole, better employers than South African or any other foreign-controlled companies in the Republic. Surely this is one field in which we can set an example to the rest of the world and prove that investment in South Africa is worthwhile and of definite value to all people in the Republic, and that the withdrawal of investment or trade sanctions would be brutally damaging to all classes of South Africans but most all of to the Black population. Indeed a policy of retiring from South Africa would cause severe hardships, not only for South Africans, but also for thousands of people in this country. Running away from a problem has never yet proved a very satisfactory way of solving it. Many British companies are already devoting a great deal of time and effort to improving conditions and benefits for their African employees and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example.

New markets

It is an economic fact of life that African wages must increase, and even now their rising spending power is having a considerable effect on the South African economy. Here, surely, is one field of enormous potential for British exporters. For example, approximately 80 per cent of the knitwear imported from the United Kingdom into South Africa is bought by Africans. This demand will undoubtedly grow during the next 20 years. I said earlier that the pattern of our trade with the Republic would have to change, and perhaps now we should be concentrating on the African consumer with new products to replace our former exports which are being produced locally. Part of the market will be with the urban Africans in the major centres such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, but the rest could lie in the capitals of the new African homelands such as Kwazulu, Transkei and Ciskei. At present eight homelands have been established with varying degrees of independence. Their population is estimated at nearly 7 million and the total gross domestic product at R105.2 million. This figure may seem rather paltry against a GDP of about R14,000 million for the Republic as a whole, but with the South African Government committed to a policy of homelands development and decentralisation of industry to provide employment for their population, there would still appear to be a case for looking to this quarter for trade. The Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, recently announced that the Government would allow the homelands to accept direct foreign financial aid. Coupled with the establishment of new industries, these areas could become an important destination for future British investment, which could assist their development.

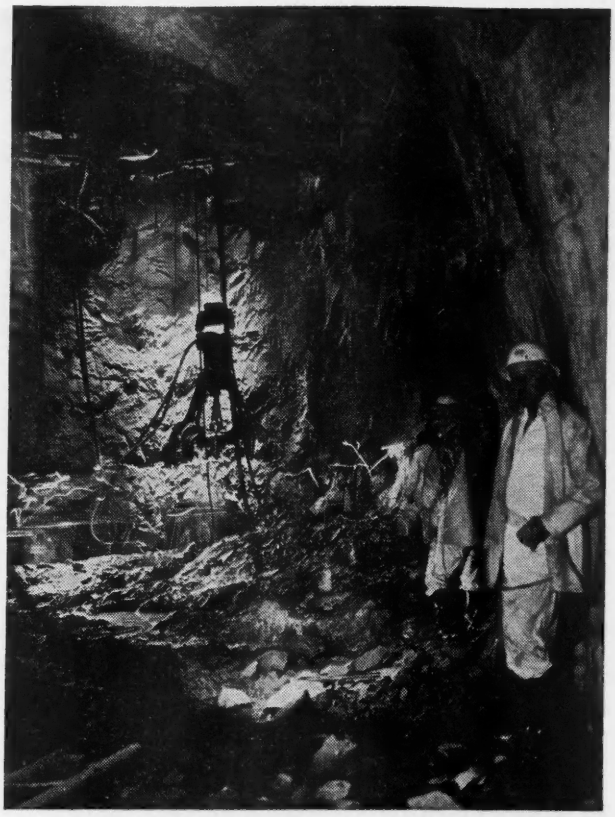
This is not to say, however, that the existing market for British goods should be neglected. South Africa is a rich country, particularly in natural resources. Her wealth of gold, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious metals is legendary. The country has great reserves of coal, uranium and extensive hydro-electric systems, and the future of the

(continued on next page)

economy appears bright, especially if gold retains its importance as a medium of exchange. To develop her resources the Republic will still require sophisticated components or assemblies, which involve extensive research, substantial capital or a wide market base for their manufacture.

South Africa will also be interested in the purchase of technical knowledge and know-how, with increasing opportunities for manufacture under licence. Major projects at present being undertaken in the Republic include the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation's R460 million Saldanha Bay iron-ore export scheme, the reclaiming of swamplands at Richards Bay to provide industrial and port facilities, and the Orange River irrigation project. Vast property developments are also taking place, such as the R90 million Carlton Centre in Johannesburg which was completed last year. All these projects require equipment which is not manufactured in the Republic.

What role does the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association play in the promotion of trade between the two countries? UKSATA is a non-political organisation formed in 1965 to protect and promote two-way trade and investment and to work for recognition of its importance to the people and economy of both countries. Members of the association are companies in Britain who have interests of any kind in or with the Republic, or individuals who are interested in fostering British/South African relations. The Association provides a monthly Information Bulletin and also offers an advisory service to members. Close liaison is maintained with Government departments, Chambers of Commerce and other business organisations in the United Kingdom and in South Africa.



Holing through at the President Steyn gold mine. South Africa's wealth of gold, diamonds and other precious metals is legendary.

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You must be joking. One way, maybe. Both ways, never.

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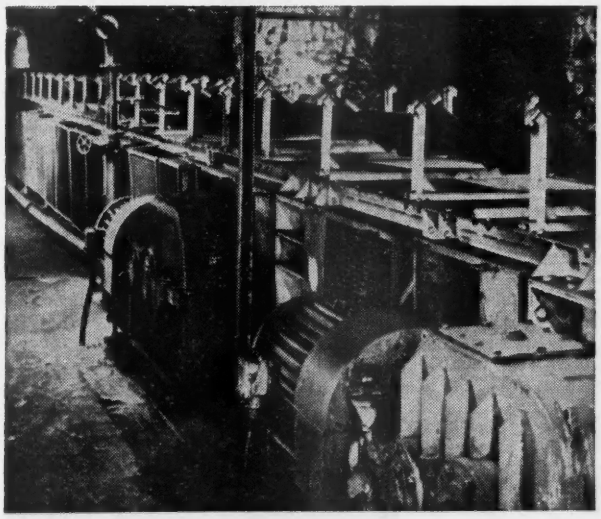
For brochures, sailing schedules, fares (including certain discounts): and information, too, about air/sea bookings, African Tours, and hotels: get your secretary to contact your usual travel agent, or Union-Castle Line, Dept. TAI/1, 19/21 Old Bond St, London, W1X 4AN. Phone: 01-493 8400

Meetings are arranged with prominent South African businessmen (of all colours) visiting this country.

With the demise of the British National Export Council, UKSATA was appointed by the British Overseas Trade Board as the chosen instrument for trade with South Africa. Regular meetings are held between representatives of the BOTB and the UKSATA executive committee and council, while day-to-day liaison is maintained through the association's director. The Council of UKSATA, headed by the president, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, is a representative body of leading industrialists with a wide knowledge of South African affairs. The president, myself as chairman, other members of the council and the director make frequent visits to the Republic and thus keep ourselves fully informed on the current situation. Liaison is maintained with our sister organisation in Johannesburg, the South Africa Britain Trade Association, as well as the British Embassy and Consular Posts.

I believe that the work of my association contributes considerably towards a climate in which commerce can continue to prosper between the UK and South Africa. It has been said that Britain has lost substantial orders because of Government policy on the sale of defence equipment to South Africa. This is a political matter, and I emphasise we are not a political organisation. But when politics affect trade we are concerned, and undoubtedly this policy has had an adverse effect on our trade. But, as I have endeavoured to show here, there are many other South African fields for British exports to be explored. Britain still retains tremendous advantages in the South African market and these should not be neglected. Consumer demands will increase, particularly from the African consumer, and opportunities still exist for the energetic exporter.



Scandura Gold Line belting on an underground conveyor at Arnot Colliery, which is to become the biggest producing unit in the South African coal mining industry. Some 40,000 ft. of the belting—made by Scandura Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire—has been installed over the past eight years at Blinkpan Colliery in eastern Transvaal.

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

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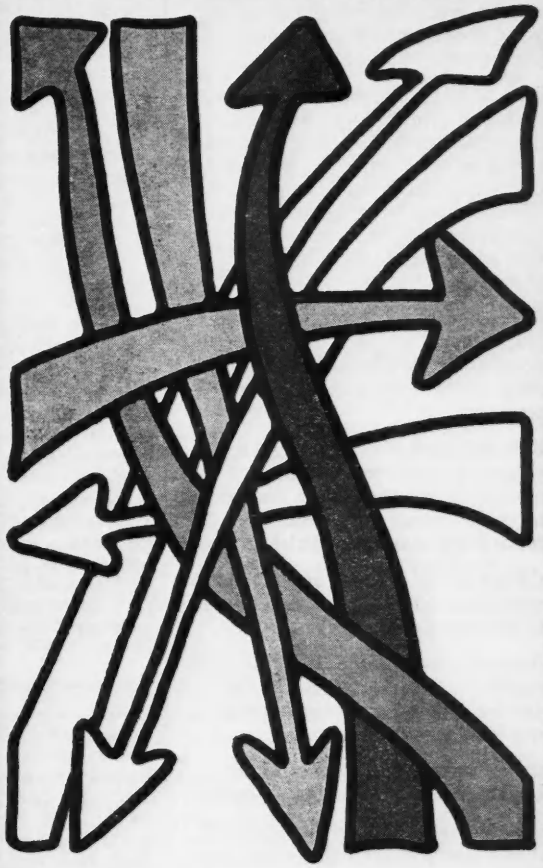

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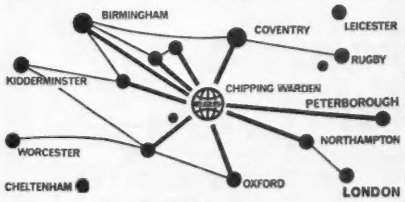

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EXPORT BUSINESS

GEC Switchgear wins £2m Colombian order

ORDER worth nearly £2 million has been received by GEC Switchgear Ltd. of Trafford Park, Manchester, from Instituto Colombiano de Energia Electrica for six transmission substations to be installed at Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, Cucuta, Paipa, San Gil and Barbosa in the north-east of Colombia.

The contract, obtained in the face of intense world-wide competition, covers the supply of high-voltage switchgear, transformers, isolators, and associated equipment, including civil engineering work. It represents an important breakthrough for British switchgear equipment in a territory where electrical demand is rapidly expanding.

For the 220kV and 115kV circuits at the substations, GEC will supply 24 circuit-breakers of minimum oil design; for the 34.5kV circuits, there will be six tank-type oil circuit-breakers of the JB427 range: all these will be manufactured at the Trafford Park factory.

The equipment is due for commissioning in June 1974.

Costain & Press and Tarmac gas sweetener for Middle East

CONTRACT worth £2.5 million has been awarded to a joint venture of Costain & Press International Limited and Tarmac Construction Limited to build a gas sweetening plant and hydrogen sulphide removal plant in the Arabian Gulf.

The contract, for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Limited on Das Island, includes extensions to the existing crude oil processing installations and involves all the civil, mechanical and electrical works. This work, a further stage in the planned expansion in throughput, begins immediately and is programmed for completion by August 1974.

Redman wins big Alfa order

EXPORT orders worth more than £1,400,000 for its bumper bar roll-forming machines have been won by Redman Engineering, of the Redman Heenan International group of companies, during the last 12 months. This figure was reached with the firm's announcement this month of orders totalling more than £600,000 which have been obtained from Alfa Sud of Naples.

The orders were won in the face of keen local and international competition and cover three Mark II machines together with associated tooling. All three machines will be employed in the production of stainless-steel bumper bars for the new Alfa Sud car which will be made in a new factory now being erected near Naples. As in the case of the orders obtained earlier, the three machines will be constructed at the Atlas Works of Fielding and Platt, Gloucester, another member of Redman Heenan International.

Well over a hundred Redman machines have been exported throughout the world and they are now at work in such diverse locations as the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan and Norway.

Dunlop spacer-dampers top £1m

CONTRACTS received up to the start of this month bring the total value of Dunlop spacer-dampers ordered since January 1 this year by overseas electricity authorities to over £1,000,000. The orders have been placed by generating authorities in South America, the United States, Holland, Italy, Finland and Eastern Europe.

Dunlop spacer-dampers incorporate patented design features and their capacity to damp vibration is of particular value on exposed lines. They are already in use on major transmission lines in many parts of the world including North and South America.

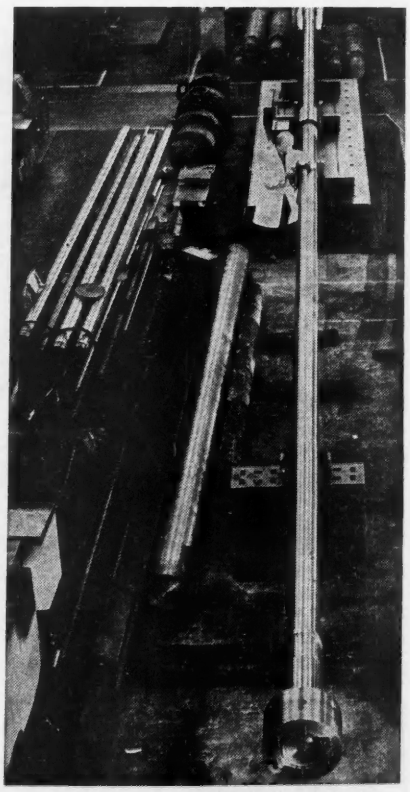
Available for twin, triple and quad conductors, they are designed and manufactured by the Electrical Products Group of the Dunlop Polymer Engineering Division, Leicester.

Another Canadian order for Parsons

FIRST major order to be issued by the new Nova Scotia Power Corporation has been awarded to C. A. Parsons' associated company, Howden Parsons Ltd. of Ontario. The order, gained in competition with Japanese, Swiss, and Canadian manufacturers, is for a 150MW turbine-generator worth approximately £3 million.

The set will be installed at the Corporation's Tufts Cove Generating Station on the Dartmouth side of Halifax Harbour. When commissioned in 1976, it will bring the station output to 350MW and will be the eleventh Parsons set to be supplied for the Nova Scotia power system.

Manufacture will be carried out partly at C. A. Parsons' Heaton Works, Newcastle, and partly at Howden Parsons' Scarborough Works, Ontario. Erection and commissioning will be the responsibility of Howden Parsons.



A 68 ft. long forged steel bell rod, manufactured in two parts by Park Webb Ltd., is coupled in its Wigan factory. Two such bell rods have recently been supplied to Head Wrightson for major blast furnace contracts, in Argentina and Spain, complete with forged steel screwed coupling, forged steel nut, key bolts and finished machining. Park Webb Ltd. is a member of the Dobson Park Industries Group.

Contract for Tehran Asian Games

SPORTS Surfaces International Ltd., a Dunlop Company, has secured a contract worth £120,000 to supply and install a total of 10,000 sq. metres of its synthetic sports surface, Uni-Turf, for the Asian Games to be held in Tehran in September 1974.

Uni-Turf, a specially compounded PVC sports surface designed for both indoor and outdoor use, has been exclusively specified by the Physical Education Organisation of Iran because of its ability to withstand severe treatment and variable climatic conditions. Construction of the Farahabad Stadium is in the hands of the Fleche Construction Co. of Tehran and the Uni-Turf laying will commence in early August for completion by the end of September.

The main athletic area comprises an eight-lane, 400 metre running track plus a 10-lane, 100 metre sprint track; a run-up for the long and triple jumps; and a run-up for the pole vault. All these areas are to be laid with ⅜ in. thick terra cotta coloured Uni-Turf. Also involved are D-shaped areas for the javelin and high jump events that will be placed between the track and football field. These are to be laid with ⅜ in. thick gold coloured Uni-Turf.

Separate to the athletic requirements is the gymnasium which will be fitted with 2,400 sq. metres of ¼ in. thick dark green Uni-Turf principally for an indoor warming-up area. All these separate areas give an indication of the versatility of Uni-Turf, both indoors and outdoors, and its capability of withstanding harsh treatment from spiked shoes, while providing a suitable surface for the much more delicate movements of gymnasts.

Loewy Robertson designs mill

LOEWY Robertson Engineering Co. Ltd. of Poole, Dorset, have been awarded a contract which is part of a £2 million extension to the aluminium-producing complex at Slatina, in the Danube Valley, for IPL-Metarom of Bucharest.

The scheme will provide an additional single-stand 4-High Cold Rolling Mill for re-rolling and finishing aluminium and aluminium alloy strip to 0.3 mm thick, from 700 mm-1,650 mm wide, at speeds of up to 750 metres/minute.

Loewy Robertson are providing design expertise and are designing and supplying mill stand equipment including complete roll assemblies, load cells, roll coolant spray system, hydraulic equipment and particularly an automatic gauge control system and X-ray output monitor to the value of £400,000. The new mill is scheduled for production early in 1975.

New silicon smelter for S. Africa

AFRICAN Oxygen Ltd., a member of the BOC Group of companies, Aluminium Company of Canada and Foote Mineral Company of the United States, have formed Silicon Smelters (Pty) Ltd., a consortium in which each of the three will own an equal share.

The new company will build a smelter at Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa, for the production of silicon metal: it will ultimately have a capacity of over 30,000 tonnes a year and should be fully on stream by the end of 1975.

Located on the plant site is a deposit of very high-purity quartz, with known reserves adequate to support 20 years of capacity operation. This will result in a high-purity silicon superior to any product available from any other presently producing source.

The plant and equipment is expected to cost about 25 million US dollars, including air pollution control devices to limit emissions to below presently prescribed levels and construction is to begin at once.

A hovercraft for ferry service in Norway swings aboard m.v. 'Borre' at Millwall Dock, London. The 56-seater HM2 hovercraft, built by Hover Marine Transport (Southampton) Ltd., will ply between Horten and Oslow in the Oslofjord. The craft, which is 51 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, is being loaded on Fred Olsen Lines 'Borre' by a mobile Manitowoc crane.

Saudi Arabia buys Hills cubicles

CUBICLES for the Riyadh Specialist Hospital in Saudi Arabia are being supplied by F. Hills and Sons Ltd. of Stockton-on-Tees. In June of this year, the first of over 130 Melabord toilet cubicle units will be delivered to the first phase of the hospital.

Hills have already exported large numbers of cubicles to countries currently involved in large-scale building projects, including Seychelles, Dubai, Bahrain, Uganda, Fiji, Bermuda and the West Indies.

Carefully designed to blend in with hospital surroundings and to meet the high standards of hygiene required of any large new hospital, the cool, crisp, white Melabord facings of the cubicles, offering good resistance to abrasion and solvents, are simple to install and very easy to keep clean.

ICI effluent treatment system chosen for Cape Town

AFTER 18 months of extensive pilot study, the City of Cape Town Authority has chosen a high-rate biofiltration system using plastics filter media for its Athlone sewage treatment plant.

A scheme is to be installed built round Flocor plastics modules as packing. It is not the first Flocor tower to be constructed in South Africa but, with a capacity of 1,120 cubic metres, it is by far the biggest.

Flocor is made and marketed in the UK by the Special Products Group, ICI Paints Division, Hyde, Cheshire, England, and marketed in South Africa by ICI (South Africa) Ltd.

The construction of the tower has already begun. It measures 19.2 m × 10.8 m and stands 5.4 m high; it has a concrete frame and is clad with glass reinforced fibre. The 2,600 modules of Flocor will be packed in nine layers and the plant should be completed in July 1973.

Wiggin nickel for Canadian mint

HENRY Wiggin and Co. Ltd. of Hereford, has won an order from the Royal Canadian Mint for 2 million lb. of pure nickel strip to be used in the production of Canadian coinage. Valued at around £1.75 million, the material will be delivered by Christmas.

The order was secured in the face of keen competition from a Canadian competitor and re-establishes the Wiggin position as a supplier of coinage strip to the Royal Canadian Mint.

A high spot of Wiggin's April order book was a call from Australia for 320 tons of alloy for domestic cooker heating elements. This is the largest order ever received from that continent and demonstrates the continued importance of this market for the company's materials.

Crompton instruments in West Germany

CROMPTON Parkinson Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Electric company, is supplying special instruments for an aluminium smelter plant being built in West Germany for Reynolds Aluminium. The contract, placed through Ralph Parsons GmbH, is for 540 long scale 'pot line' voltmeters.

The voltmeters will measure the applied electrode voltage. Since they are positioned directly above the aluminium smelter pots and adjacent to busbars carrying up to 20,000 amps, they are required to withstand intense magnetic fields, high temperatures and severe overloads, as well as a surrounding atmosphere containing abrasive aluminium dust and caustic fumes. They must also be able to survive the shock and blows often inflicted during charging and discharging of the pots.

The movements in these instruments are shielded against a magnetic field of 200 gauss, compared to the 5 gauss required by the relevant British Standard specification.

INTERNATIONAL RECLAMATION AND DISPOSAL EXHIBITION

OLYMPIA, LONDON, ENGLAND
10–15 SEPTEMBER 1973

Profit and social gains are being made by this industry. The Exhibition will show the machinery and equipment used in the collection, transportation, disposal or sorting and processing of materials for re-use. It will also be a shop window for the services offered by the firms which recycle raw materials.

Merchants, industrialists and officials from Local and National Authorities should come to this Exhibition—it only happens once every four years.
Think of the technical changes that happen in four years. Do not wait until 1977. Be there and attend the two-day conference "Reclamation-Signpost to the Future".

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£475,000 shiploading installation at Almeria will handle iron ore

CONTRACT worth £475,000 for design, supply and installation of plant at Almeria, on the south-east coast of Spain, to load ships of 10,000-45,000 tons capacity with iron ore at a maximum rate of 2,200 tons per hour has been awarded by Compania Andaluza de Minas, Madrid, to British Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Tecnicas Siderugicas of Madrid.

Work on the project, a joint venture between the two companies, has started and is due for completion by mid-1974.

The installation comprises a travelling ship-loader, belt conveyors and all the electrical control gear, to be erected and commissioned on an existing jetty which is to be altered and extended by Compania Andaluza to cater for the new equipment. The design has to take into account that all the new equipment must be erected and tested without interference with the existing shiploading plant operating along the jetty.

The new shiploader, of the gantry type, having a longitudinal traverse speed of 17.5 m/sec. (60 fpm), will be capable of loading ships with beam measurements between 16 m and 32 m. The boom conveyor of the loader will include a telescopic section to allow the reach to be adjusted to suit the size of ship being loaded and, to facilitate trimming the boom, will have a maximum reach of 27 m. At the head of the boom conveyor, a telescopic chute, with a maximum fall of approximately 18 m (60 ft.), will be fitted.

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Jerusalem Book Fair attracts 60,000 people

From D. Harris, British Embassy, Tel Aviv: Crowds thronged to the sixth Jerusalem International Book Fair, which in the view of some publishers is now second in importance after the Frankfurt Book Fair. It is estimated that over 60,000 visited, 50 per cent more than the last Fair. On the Saturday night alone more than 20,000 of the public crowded through. While many exhibitors were pleased at the enormous interest shown by the Israeli public, some publishers thought that not enough time had been set aside for the trade.

Israel is an important market for British books. English is the most important foreign language in the country, and Britain is doing well in selling books to the schools and universities. One British publisher alone is selling over £100,000-worth of educational books each year. The public tends to buy a lot of foreign-language books, as the public libraries are unable to satisfy the appetite for them. Israel now ranks second in the world for imports per head of population.

So it was particularly opportune that Britain had its first official exhibit. The Publishers' Association, through its export division the Book Development Council, sponsored with the BOTB a Joint Venture and exhibited more than 1,200 books of 60 publishers. Eight other publishers booked their own stands, but were also associated with the BDC Joint Venture.

More than 620 publishers exhibited, including more than 110 British publishers. The BDC stand and other British publishers made one of the largest national showings.

The secretary of the Book Development Council, Mr. Malcolm Rowlands, was well pleased and is confident of boosting British book sales in the coming year. A great deal of interest was shown in the British stand, particularly in the scientific and educational books, and the staff of the stand were kept busy. On the first day more than 1,000 librarians made a tour.

It is impossible to measure success by the trade orders taken, since many British publishers are already well established and doing regular business. However, the official stand was certainly a successful promotion for British books, showing the reading public, teachers, librarians, university lecturers, students and booksellers what Britain has to offer.

£58m-worth of fur at Frankfurt

From R. Weatherburn, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt: The International Fur Fair which ended in Frankfurt earlier this month was the most successful event in recent years.

For five days 452 firms from 27 countries exhibited a wide selection of furs, skins, made-up garments, accessories and fur-processing machinery. Although the fair occupied only two of the eight principal exhibition halls in the Frankfurt grounds, a reliable source estimated that merchandise worth about £58 million was on display.

Of the 25,000 trade visitors, nearly 8,500 were foreign from some 60 countries, an increase of 8 per cent. For the first time in memory the fair attracted a small party of visitors from the Peoples' Republic of China.

The 39 exhibitors from the United Kingdom made-up the largest foreign contingent, followed by France, Canada, Holland and Italy. All but nine of the British exhibitors were grouped in a Joint Venture sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the British Fur Trade Association.

Garments combining leather in some form with fur—a trend observed at the 1972 fair—still seemed to be immensely popular. The huge display of skins, furs and fur/leather garments made it difficult to single out any item, but it would be fair to say that fashioned garments such as small waist-length jackets were attracting a lot of attention.

Brussels optical show

From R. W. James, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Brussels: The first International Optical Exhibition to be held in Brussels since 1969 was organised at the Centre International Rogier recently. Fourteen British companies participated in a Joint Venture under the sponsorship of the Association of Contact Lens Manufacturers and the BOTB. Entrance was restricted to the trade.

This year's exhibition was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Belgian Professional Opticians' Association. To celebrate, the association organised an International Optical Conference attended by over 600 experts from the trade. They discussed the future training of opticians and oculists, a possible European statute, and the development of modern techniques. It was this conference which helped to ensure the success of the exhibition. Several other optical organisations took the opportunity to hold concurrent meetings.

Some 250 brand names were displayed on the stands of the 106 companies, providing a panoramic view of the world production of optical glasses, spectacles, contact lenses, instrumentation, machinery and rare and elaborate material usually only to be seen in manufacturers' catalogues. Although the majority of visitors were Belgian, there were also impressive contingents from France, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and farther afield. One of the organisers said that he was 'amazed' by the response.

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MISSIONS and TOURS

Houston mission great success

EARLY indications are that the Joint Venture and mission of 53 British companies to the Offshore Technology Conference and Exhibition in Houston, Texas, produced considerable new business.

An estimated £1 million a year increase in turnover was announced by Britain's largest underwater welding company British Oxygen, who also finalised two joint venture schemes with US concerns. Dunlop Ltd., manufacturers of flexible rubber hose extensively used in world-wide oilfields and for the loading and discharging of tankers, estimated that 1973 business would increase by £1.2 million as a direct result of contacts made in Houston.

For the first time, America saw scale models of reinforced-concrete production platforms (Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons Ltd. and the Taylor Woodrow Group), and both companies received many inquiries.

Offshore contractor and builder of ancillary platform facilities Wilson Walton International returned with a potential six orders worth more than £350,000. Pump manufacturer Weir Pumps Ltd. believe they can now quote successfully for 12 units. The Houston drive may increase their sales by more than £¼ million.

Regional development groups such as the North East Scotland Development Authority, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the North East Development Council claimed to have generated a great deal of new interest among American offshore oil companies in setting up bases and fabrication facilities in Britain.

Participation at Houston was sponsored by the Association of British Oceanological Industries, organised by BPS Exhibitions Ltd. and supported by BOTB.

Mission to North America

A PARTY of 14 businessmen from Bristol and the West Country left for North America at the end of last month. The mission, sponsored by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, is seeking new markets for West Country products including wines and spirits; diamond/sapphire styli; non-slip pads, materials and trays; military accoutrements; chemicals; door furniture; self-watering plant pots and trade mouldings; livestock handling and feeding systems; consumable steel marketing machines; heat transfers and antiques. Members are visiting both the East and West Coasts of the United States, Hawaii and Canada.

Masterline's US trip

BECAUSE there are 33 million American fishermen spending nearly $5,000 million a year on fishing, Mr. Philip Tallents, managing director of Masterline of Tewkesbury, started a US tour on April 30, including calls to New York, Wisconsin, Vermont, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, and the western cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Tallents is staying in Toronto to meet Canadian agents of Masterline, and then calling at Tokyo where his lines are favoured, following highly successful trade showings, by the Olympic Tackle Co., one of the largest fishing tackle concerns in the world.

Taylor Woodrow to Japan

A FIVE-MAN mission from Taylor Woodrow arrived in Tokyo on May 2 for a three-week tour of Japan exploring the opportunities of initiating business through joint association on a world-wide basis. Meetings have been arranged with leading industrialists in Japan, including those in the construction, development and associated fields, in main commercial centres throughout the country.

Design Council mission to Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong

A TRADE mission of 18 British manufacturers of products ranging from fabrics, furniture, tableware and stationery to domestic electrical appliances, pneumatic engineering equipment and laboratory teaching equipment will be visiting Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong at the beginning of June.

Machine-tool mission planned to Ontario

THE British Overseas Trade Board and the Machine Tool Trades Association are planning a two-week hard-selling mission to Ontario in October or November. The normal Outward Mission scheme financial support will be available.

The Canadian economy moved up strongly in 1972, and for the first time Canada's GNP passed the $100,000 million level, while output in real terms increased by about 5½ per cent. In Ontario, the richest province, real growth for 1973 is expected to be 6 per cent.

Business investment, particularly in machinery and equipment, has already started to gather pace and the official forecasts are for an increase of 13½ per cent in 1973. All the indications are that this will be fully reflected in the machine-tool sector, with considerable scope for increasing the UK's present level of sales.

Metal-working manufacturing is responsible for almost 40 per cent of Canada's total manufacturing output, and it appears likely that the machine-tool industry will be embarking on a period of extensive renewal of machinery and equipment in the near future.

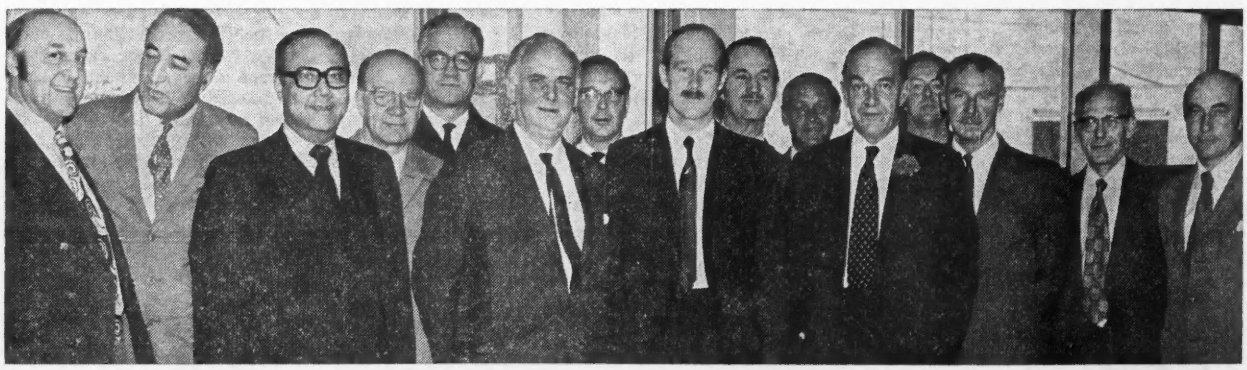
Companies interested in the mission, who will ideally already be represented in the Toronto/Montreal region, should contact either Mr. H. O. Barrett, the Machine Tool Trades Association, 62 Bayswater Road, London W2 3PH, or Mr. P. J. Dring, Department of Trade and Industry, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU.

Ulster earns £2m bonus

NORTHERN Ireland's recent trade mission to Australasia and the Far East is expected to produce a £2 million export bonus for the province.

Provisional figures issued today by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce show that the 18-member delegation brought back orders of over £700,000 and that follow-up orders over the next 12 months will be worth in excess of £1.3 million.

Of the four countries visited during the eight-week export drive—Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Hong Kong—Japan was the most successful.



British agricultural mission to Iran on the outward journey at Heathrow airport last week. In the centre is the mission leader, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, and fifth from the right of the picture is Mr. Michael Noble, of the British Agricultural Export Council and former Minister for Trade. The mission, which took place from May 7 to 14, was sponsored by the DTI with the support of the BOTB.

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Rapid world trade expansion opportunities

—Sir Geoffrey Howe

A SIGNIFICANT reduction in trade barriers and consequent economic expansion for the benefit of rich and poor alike are in prospect at the GATT negotiations in the autumn, said Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, when he addressed the Association of Economic Representations in London last week. The negotiations would be a major instrument in welding Europe together and establishing it in a position of equality among the world's great economic powers.

Speaking of his responsibility for international trade and also consumer affairs, Sir Geoffrey said: 'In all our countries the key economic objective is consumers' well-being. The economy ultimately exists to serve the consumer, to provide him with the range of goods he wants, at reasonable prices.

'Expanding international trade is essential for consumer satisfaction. Since the war we have seen tariffs in all the major countries come down by something like 50 per cent. Even more important, we have swept away virtually all the panoply of quotas, currency restrictions and other devices which put world trade in a strait jacket during the 1930s and afterwards. We reached the point quite some time ago when the so-called non-tariff barriers emerged as the major practical constraints on healthy trade expansion.

'Today where outright protection remains this is not because anyone believes it is the road to long-term prosperity. Protection is objectionable because it means the State is frustrating the judgment of the consumer—something that I, with my Ministerial portfolio, view with no enthusiasm. More than anything, the measure of success of liberal trading policies has been the economic growth which has accompanied trade expansion, and the startling rise of living standards in both developed and developing countries.'

Referring to the forthcoming GATT multilateral negotiations, the Minister said: 'Their significance is indeed greater than trade itself. And to make the progress we should in the trade area proper we need that broader "effective and harmonious alliance" on which Dr. Kissinger spoke so constructively three weeks ago.

'These negotiations will differ substantially from any previous ones. For the first time *three* great economic powers are entering into a negotiation spanning virtually every trade issue arising between them. Along with the United States, we now have the enlarged European Community and Japan. From the start of these negotiations we also have the many independent developing countries to whom the developed world has accepted a much greater moral and real commitment than would have been conceivable a few years ago.

'This fundamentally changed situation has of course increased the complexity of preparations for the negotiations. This time it is not enough for any single trading power to lay down the form or area within which negotiation is to take place. Now the major trading powers are searching for a mutually agreeable basis for negotiation, a very delicate task.

'As we approach the negotiating table it would be all too easy for any of us to identify the matters that divide us from each other, instead of concentrating upon the common, underlying nature of our requirements. It would, for example, be easy for Japan and the European Community to join together against aspects of United States policy. It would be just as easy for Japan and the United States to join together against elements of the Community's approach. But combinations of this sort would very probably be self destructive. Rather we have to remember that our underlying needs are very much the same. They can and must yield to a common solution. Together we shall be able, as the Prime Minister said, to "solve them in a rational way".'

Entry into the EEC has brought a radical alteration for the United Kingdom, said Sir Geoffrey: 'We have had a long and active history of independent external economic and trade policy. Over the centuries we have defended our own interests. Now we have voluntarily undertaken to share control of our independent external trade policy. We have in that sense merged our interests in the larger interests of Europe.

'This does not mean we have reduced our firm purpose to work on the world scene for international policies which benefit us without injuring others. Instead we have done it in the belief that we have a greater contribution to make in the future. As a member of the European Community we can work for our own interests just as all the other members can. The United Kingdom has exchanged the shadow of complete independence for the greater influence on world events which we shall have as one of the Nine.

'The European Summit reaffirmed the Community's commitment to further progressive liberalisation of trade and a better deal for less developed countries. We shall make every effort to ensure that Europe makes a positive contribution to the solutions that are necessary. At every stage the Community has played a key part in helping preparations for the negotiations. The timetable proposed by the Summit has now been accepted by President Nixon. The broad pattern of negotiation outlined at the Summit is now gradually taking shape.

'At the GATT last November the Community joined with the United States, Japan and other countries in agreeing that the opening of the negotiations should be marked by an important meeting of Ministers at Tokyo in September.'

The US Trade Bill would give the US Administration the same flexibility in negotiation and wide scope as the EEC, said the Minister: 'On the European side we are making equally good, perhaps even better progress with the preparations. The exact lines of our approach are to be discussed by European Ministers in Brussels next Monday and Tuesday. You will know broadly the lines of the Commission's proposals.

'I will only say that I think that the ideas are sensible, leave room for flexibility in negotiation and are at the same time wide-ranging and realistic. They are not based on any *simpliste* view that the negotiations will be easy or that Europe can impose its views on the rest of the world.

'The Community has made it clear that the broad mandate for the European negotiators must be ready in good time by July 1 and it will be looking for a similar ability to negotiate from the other major trading powers. This is why the Prime Minister on behalf of HMG particularly welcomed the presentation of the Trade Reform Bill to the United States Congress.

(continued on next page)

Businessmen gathered at the office of the British Trade Commission in Hong Kong to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, during his recent visit to the Far East. Sir Geoffrey is seen at the table, flanked by Mr. T. W. Aston, Senior British Trade Commissioner, and Miss M. J. Lackey, of DTI Commercial Relations and Export Division, London.

RAPID WORLD TRADE EXPANSION
continued

'My view is that preparations on both sides of the Atlantic are moving very much in step and that prospects of getting negotiations under way after the Tokyo meeting are good. Obviously I cannot forecast the final outcome. But I shall be more than disappointed if there is not a significant reduction in trade barriers; and—even more important—if we do not create a solid base for rapid world trading and economic expansion in the future to the benefit of rich and poor alike.

'This is the first great effort of the new Europe to make its voice heard on the world economic scene. It confirms that its new found identity is taking shape well. The realities of European unity are developing alongside the realities of world economic integration.

'I see the GATT negotiations as one of the major instruments for welding Europe together and establishing it in its justified position of equality amongst the world's great economic powers. This is not in any spirit of antagonism to others. A genuine successful result to the negotiations is of the greatest importance to us as it is to the rest of the world.'

Disclosure of information about imports

CONSIDERATION is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1973 SITC(R)		Code number
	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings—Other	8463 0670

The Government is consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on this proposal, and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by June 7, 1973.

The address of the Association is: Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SL.

British road construction machinery for Colombia

A LOAN of £315,000 which J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company Ltd. is providing under an agreement with the Colombian Ministry of Public Works will finance 90 per cent of the eligible value of contracts secured by United Kingdom exporters for the supply of road construction machinery. To be eligible for finance from the loan, which is being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, contracts must be placed within 12 months and have a value of at least £50,000.

Schroder Wagg, which is arranging the finance on behalf of Williams and Glyn's Bank, will be repaid over five years beginning in 20 months. Exporters who require further details should contact Mr. P. F. Day of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 211) or Mr. E. Jones of Schroder Wagg (tel. 01-588 4000).

British equipment for Swedish shipbuilder—£1 million loan

MIDLAND Bank is to provide a loan of £1 million, guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, to help finance contracts between UK suppliers of capital equipment for ships and Kockums Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag of Sweden.

Approved contracts, which must have a value of at least £50,000 and be placed within the next 12 months, will receive 80 per cent finance from the loan. Repayment will be over four years for contracts between £50,000 and £100,000 and over five years for contracts over £100,000.

Exporters interested in this facility should contact Mr. A. A. Jackson of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 324) or Mr. K. J. Clark of Midland Bank (tel. 01-606 9911 ext. 3231).

Algeria ratifies agreements with Morocco and Tunisia

THE Algerian *Official Journal* of April 13, 1973, announced that for the furtherance of Maghreb economic co-operation, Algeria has ratified trade and tariff agreements with Morocco and Tunisia, in accordance with long-term agreements. Joint Commissions have been established for each agreement to facilitate the operation of the tariffs and to put forward to the respective governments ideas which would further commercial relations.

Lists of commodities affected have been agreed and copies are available. The lists are good for three years—to December 1975—but are subject to amendment on recommendation of the Joint Commission.

Goods imported under these agreements may not be re-exported to a third country without the prior written authorisation of the country of origin. The agreements are valid for three years and are renewable, if there are no objections from the parties, for a further period of three years. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tunisia and the Netherlands

THE Tunisia *Official Journal*, April 10 to 13, 1973, announced that within the framework of the trade agreement between Tunisia and the Netherlands, a loan of 5.5 million Dutch guilders has been granted to Tunisia. It is one of two loans, totalling 7,350,000 Dutch guilders, which will finance the import of the following goods:

- Coke and semi-coke
- Chemical products
- Paper and cardboard products
- Artificial and synthetic yarns and threads
- String, cord, etc.
- Iron and steel
- Electrical machines and appliances
- Optical instruments
- Scientific equipment
- Transport vehicles and spare parts

The loan is valid until December 31, 1973. The value of each consignment must not be less than 2,000 dinars. No further details are available at present. **EDB ext. 475/420**

German Democratic Republic and Tunisia

THE Tunisian Government has announced that the applications of the trade agreement between the German Democratic Republic and Tunisia, as signed on November 2, 1968, and as amended by the additional protocol of December 17, 1972, have been fixed for the year ending December 31, 1973. Inquiries from exporters should specify the items of interest. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Romania and Tunisia

THE trade agreement of April 30, 1964, and amended by various protocols, between Tunisia and Romania has been extended for a further year from January 1, 1973. Inquiries from exporters should specify the items of interest. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Romania and Turkey

THE Turkish Ministry of Commerce announced on March 14, 1973, that a new trade agreement had been signed with Romania, which provides for all transactions between the two countries to be made on the basis of convertible currency, with effect from April 1. The 1954 payments agreement has been terminated and a liquidation protocol signed. Details of the new agreement have not yet been published.

Malaysia—double taxation agreement

THE new double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and Malaysia was signed in London on March 30. The text has been published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (Cmnd. 5289).

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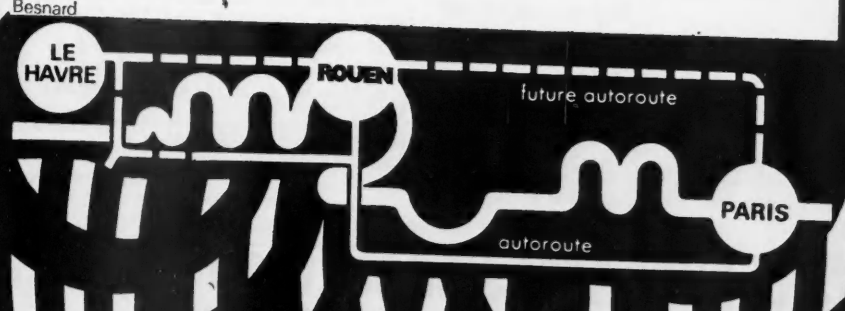

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Irish Republic

NEW TARIFF: The Revenue Commissioners of the Irish Republic have issued a revised Customs and Excise Tariff, effective from April 1, 1973. The main changes are as follows:

To fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC to make a first reduction in customs duties on industrial products on April 1, 1973, the rates of duty (other than fiscal duties) on these goods in free circulation in and imported from other Member States of the European Communities have been reduced by 20 per cent. Similar reductions have been made in the additional duties (Special Charging Provisions) on used clothing, bottles and jars of glass, full, electro-plated articles and packaged goods. The rates of duty on goods coming under the Community Regulation on beef and veal in the Agricultural sector have also been reduced by 20 per cent under the terms of the treaty.

The first step in alignment of the Full, Preferential and Special Preferential rates in the Irish Tariff with the EEC Common Customs Tariff is being taken in regard to beef and veal products.

Reductions have been made under Article 1(5) of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement in the United Kingdom rates on certain cast iron products, certain agricultural machinery, saws and files, domestic electric appliances, aluminium hollow-ware and certain woollen blankets. Reductions have also been made on certain items of outerwear, bed linen and candlewick bedspreads, in chapters 60, 61 and 62.

Duty on newsprint has been abolished.

Reductions have been made in the protective elements in the following main revenue duties for imports from other Member States: spirits of tariff headings 22.08, 22.09 and 33.06 and the additional duties (Special Charging Provision) on spirits, manufactured tobacco, matches, tyres and tubes, motor vehicles, and certain table waters of tariff headings 22.01 and 22.02. In the case of beer of tariff heading 22.03, hydrocarbon oils, reconstituted or homogenised tobacco and recognised medical preparations containing spirits the total protective element has been removed.

Arising from a Decision of the European Communities the full rate of duty in the case of wine at tariff heading 22.06 is regarded as wholly fiscal apart from the 'bottle' protection in respect of still wine imported in bottle. The preferential rates which were shown at this heading are accordingly being withdrawn. In the case, however, of the duty on still wine in bottle, the bottle protective element is being reduced by 20 per cent for other Member States (including the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland).

The rates of duty on goods originating in Austria, Iceland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland as a result of the Agrrements concluded by the EEC and these countries are shown in the Supplement to the Tariff. The conditions for claiming these preferential rates are set out in Notice No. 1219.

Copies of the Tariff Supplement No. 1 and Notice No. 1219 may be obtained from the Government Publications Sales Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Spain

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—CEMENT: The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 26 announced a duty-free import quota of 1 million tons of cement, valid until July 25, 1973, on tariff heading 25.23: home compensation tax, 1.5 per cent. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 26 announced the suspension of import duty until July 1, 1973, on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
03.01.A	Tunny and other tunas, frozen
03.02.A	Cod
09.01.A	Coffee, not roasted
12.01.B.3	Soya beans
12.03	Seeds, fruits and spores of a kind used for sowing
12.03.B	Other:
12.03.B.2	Sainfoin, lucerne, bent-grass, canary-grass, orchard grass and fescue seeds
12.03.B.3	Aubergine, onion, bean, melon and water-melon seeds
12.03.B.4	Clover, vetch, cabbage, tomato, cauliflower and capsicum seeds
12.03.B.5	Sugar beet seeds
18.01.A	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw
22.05.D.2.b	Red wine
23.01.A	Flours and meals of meat and offals, greaves
23.01.B	Flours and meals of fish
29.23.D.1	Glutamic acid and its salts
ex 38.11.b.2	Selective weedkillers, except those derived from 2-4 dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid and chlorate

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Live animals of the bovine species: The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 27 announced the suspension of customs duty until August 1, 1973, on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species, including buffaloes:
01.02.A	Selected stock for breeding purposes
01.02.B.2.a	Female, less than three years old
01.02.B.2.b	Male, not more than one year old with a maximum weight of 200 kg

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF REDUCTIONS: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, March 3, 1973 (page 550), of temporary reductions for three months on a wide range of goods, mainly agricultural, wood, leather and textile productions. The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 27 extends the period of validity until August 1, 1973.

The Spanish *State Gazette* of April 28 announced reduced rates of import duty valid until July 12, 1973, affecting the following tariff headings and subheadings:

41.01.A.3.a, 41.01.A.5.a, 53.01.A,B,C,D, 53.03, 53.04, 53.05, 53.06, 53.07, 53.08, 53.09, 53.10, 53.11, 53.12, 53.13, 55.05, 55.06, 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, Chapter 60, Chapter 61, 62.01, 62.02, 64.01, 64.02.A.1, 64.02.A.2, 64.02.A.3, 64.02.B.1, 64.02.B.2, 64.02.B.3, 64.02.B.4, 64.02.B.5, 64.04 and 64.05.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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Greece

STATE PURCHASES: To obtain exemption of import duty on state purchases, a certificate from the Ministry of National Economy must be delivered to the customs authority concerned stating that the goods are not produced in adequate quantity or quality in Greece. The requirement, announced in the Greek *Government Gazette*, took effect on October 3, 1972. If the articles are produced in Greece but cannot be acquired from the domestic market for reasons beyond the cause of the purchasing authority, they may be imported upon payment of 35 per cent of the duty, provided a certificate is produced. In all other cases full import duty will be payable. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Israel

PURCHASE TAX AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to their Purchase Tax Order as follows:

Description	Rate of tax
Articles made of, or plated with, precious metals, whether or not set with stones or pearls:	
Made of gold, if sold before April 1, 1974	IL.2.00 for each of the first 10 gms and IL.1.50 for each additional gram
Made of platinum, if sold before April 1, 1974	IL.4.00 per gram
Made of silver, if sold before April 1, 1974:	
Jewellery	IL.0.20 for each of the first 10 gms and IL.0.16 for each additional gram
Other	IL.0.13 for each of the first 5 gms and IL.0.10 for each additional gram
Appliances for ventilation, changing the temperature or humidity of air:	
of 3 hp or more, sold or released before April 1, 1974	IL.1500.00 per cooling ton
Spirituous beverages (other than mead)	
whose wholesale price per c.lt. is IL.0.145 or more	60%
Other	35%
Veneers	30%
Furniture parts, wholly or partly of wood, produced by form pressing:	
Coated with aminoplastic resins	IL.10.00 per sq. m
Other	20%
Plywood sheets made from wood peelings or crushed wood fibres; wood faced with plywood or with wood peelings or with veneers in the form of sheets; sheets made from wood pulp, vegetable fibres, wood chips or splinters, wood shavings or sawdust, whether or not with natural or artificial resins or other binding materials, whether or not faced with plywood, wood peelings or veneers; all these, whether or not faced with any other material whatever:	
Faced with veneers or with material which is not wood	20%
Other	20%
Exception. Hollow bindings not faced with veneers or material which is not wood.	
Commercial Motor Vehicles, of an authorised total weight up to 2,000 kg:	
without closed body	30% but not less than IL.3.00 per kg
with closed body	42½% but not less than IL.7.50 per kg

Other amendments affect the whole or part of the following items:

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Plates, sheets, foil, strip or film, made of plastic material which is not of fibre or of yarn or thread, whether or not expanded, foamy or spongy, whether or not in the form of sleeves, and whether on a foundation of some other material or not.
Rods, sections, discs, wall coatings, tablecloths, napkins; all these of a plastic material which is not made of synthetic or man-made fibres or yarn; yarn of plastic material.
Television receivers including closed circuit receivers; parts for TV receivers classifiable under BN 85.15 or 85.22; the following articles for TV receivers—cathode-ray valves and tubes; magnifiers for screen viewing; apparatus for changing direction of antennae or for modifying frequency of reception wave; accessories as follows—attenuators, wave traps, splitters, couplers, impedance matchers, radio-frequency amplifiers.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

FUEL EXCISE ORDER: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the Fuel Excise Order:

Description	Rate of excise
Benzine	
a Of a special boiling point, special for the extraction of vegetable oils from seeds, beans or oleaginous nuts, or from oil flakes thereof, or for the extraction of olive oil from olive waste for the production of soap and used as aforesaid, provided that the removal of any quantity from the refinery be approved by the Director in advance	IL.0.22 per litre
b Other:	
1 Of an octane number not exceeding 83	IL.0.47 per litre but not less than 67% of the price to the consumer
2 Of an octane number exceeding 83 but not exceeding 85 if the benzine is used for vehicles of the Israeli Defence Forces	IL.0.47 per litre
3 Other	IL.0.54.5 per litre but not less than 67% of the price to the consumer

EDB ext. 420/475

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ISRAEL
continued

EXCISE DUTIES ON TOBACCO: The Israeli authorities have issued the following order on excise duties on tobacco:

Description	Specific excise duty	Excise duty per cent from price to consumer
1 On cigarettes		
a in packets containing 20 cigarettes:		
1 at a price per packet to the consumer not exceeding IL.0.80		60
2 at a price per packet to the consumer exceeding IL.0.80 but not exceeding IL.1.40		66
3 at a price per packet to the consumer exceeding IL.1.40 but not exceeding IL.1.50		67
4 at a price per packet to the consumer exceeding IL.1.50		68
b Other The rate of excise duty payable on a packet of cigarettes as aforesaid in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4, where the price per packet for the purpose of establishing the rate is determined on the basis of the price obtained proportionately in respect of a packet containing 20 cigarettes.		
2 On pipe tobacco		52.5
3 On Heisheh not blended with any other kind of tobacco	IL.0.20 per kg	
4 On snuff of tombac or tobacco	IL.4.00 per kg	
5 On tombac, not elsewhere specified, not blended with any other kind of tobacco	IL.4.00 per kg	
6 On cigars	IL.25.00 per kg	

EDB ext. 420/475

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, has returned from a week's visit to India. He went to Delhi, Bhopal and Bombay, visited energy establishments and had talks on energy matters with Ministers. The picture, taken in the control room of Burma-Shell Refinery at Bombay, shows, from the left, Mr. J. Malik, refinery manager; Mr. M. S. Patwardhan, the company's chief executive in India; and Mr. Boardman.

Lebanon

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Lebanese authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not:	
11	a Unexposed film intended for the cinema industry*	Free
37.04	Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed negative or positive:	
11	a Film intended for the cinema industry*	Free
21	b Other	18% *ad val.*
37.07	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track, negative or positive:	
26	b.2 Other	2600 piastres per kg. net
	Reconstruction tax	1000 piastres per kg. net
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:	
72	g Empty plastic containers for medical suppositories*	Free
81	h Other	18% *ad val.*
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting products falling within heading 48.06 or printed matter within Chapter 49) in rolls or sheets:	
83	i Paper, printed, coated with an artificial plastic material, intended for the wrapping or packing of confectionery, beverages and sweets*	8% *ad val.*
91	j Other	18% *ad val.*
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size and shape:	
101	l As 48.07*	8% *ad val.*
111	m Other, as 48.07	18% *ad val.*
58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06:	
22	b Special cotton fabrics obviously intended for the manufacture of zip fasteners*	Free
32	c Webbing, of jute	28% *ad val.*
41	d Other	21% *ad val.*
76.16	Other articles of aluminium:	
23	b Small rings, semi-worked, intended for use in industry*	Free
31	c Other	18% *ad val.*
90.02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked:	
11	a Intended for instruments and apparatus for the cinema and video tape recording industry*	1% *ad val.*
21	b Other	21% *ad val.*
90.13	Optical appliances and instruments (but not including lighting appliances other than search lights or spotlights), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:	
	a Searchlights and spotlights	
12	1 Intended for the cinema and video tape recording industry*	1% *ad val.*
15	2 Other	28% *ad val.*
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus:	
33	d Intended for instruments and apparatus for the cinema and video tape recording industry*	1% *ad val.*
41	e Other	11% *ad val.*
92.12	Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for sound or similar recording:	
21	b 1 Films and tapes for use in the sound recording and video tape recording industry*	Free
92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling under heading 92.11:	
11	a Intended for instruments and apparatus relating to the sound recording and video tape recording industry*	1% *ad val.*
21	b Other	28% *ad val.*
	Reconstruction tax	4% *ad val.*

* Exemption or duty applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration.

EDB ext. 420/475

TARIFF AMENDMENT—VINEGAR: The Lebanese authorities have issued the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar:	
11	a In casks	30 piastres per kg net
	but the duty to be not less than	28% *ad val*

EDB ext. 420/475

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

IMPORT REGULATIONS—TOBACCO: Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of April 5, the ban on the import of tobacco into the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen announced on March 10 is to be imposed for the time being only on tobacco for chewing and for hubble-bubble pipes. No further information is available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Iran

CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULE: The Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Iran has announced that from March 27, 1973, the Iranian tariff schedule is being based on the Brussels nomenclature.

For the registration of orders for imports whether through documentary credit or collection bills, all previous instructions from the Central Bank are still valid but, pending further notice, the deposit for registration of orders for the following items is reduced to 15 per cent:

butter, white cheese (ordinary), edible eggs, cereals, fresh bananas, wheat, barley, corn, cement.

This also applies to the import of these goods through collection bills falling due a maximum of nine months from date of shipment. Likewise, there is no objection to the opening of documentary credit for the import of 'U' shape iron beams and cast iron in the form of beams and profiles, under tariff heading 73.11, by making a deposit of 40 per cent for registration of order.

From March 27, 1973, registration of orders for all goods other than those excepted by a different deposit must be effected through the opening of documentary credits and by the payment of 100 per cent deposit for registration of orders. There is, however, another list of exceptions and copies of this list are available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Nigeria

EXCHANGE CONTROL: Details of Legal Notice No. 19 of 1973, The Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1973, were published in *Trade and Industry*, April 12 (page 93). Government Notice No. 577, published in the *Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette* of April 2, amends the last item of Schedule 1 to read: 'Construction equipment required by indigenous companies for approved Government projects; Cement and other building materials.' **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

PROHIBITED IMPORTS: Details of Legal Notice No. 17 of 1973, which amends the Import Prohibition Order 1971, were published in *Trade and Industry* of April 12 (page 93). Exporters are reminded that Nigerian importers are obliged to obtain an import licence before placing orders on suppliers abroad, and that restricted goods which are shipped in contravention of the licensing regulations could be liable to forfeit. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Zambia

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES: The Zambia Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulation 1973, amended from January 26, 1973, the schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1970 as follows:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
DELETE		
07.01.21	Onions	Free
07.01.22	Garlic	Free
07.01.31	Peas	Free
07.01.32	Beans	Free
07.01.41	Carrots	Free
07.01.42	Cabbages	Free
07.01.43	Cauliflower	Free
07.01.91	Gem squash	Free
07.01.92	Beetroot	Free
07.01.99	Other	Free
ex 27.10.90	Low sulphur fuel oil	Free
64.01.10	Rubber outer soles; with rubber uppers	5%
64.01.90	Other	5%
64.02.10	With canvas uppers; of the tennis, gymnasium, hockey or basketball type	5%
64.03.00	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork	5%
64.04.00	Footwear with outer soles of other material	5%
ex 87.02.20	Coaches and omnibuses	Free
INSERT		
27.10.80	Low sulphur fuel oil	Free
ex 87.02.30	Coaches and omnibuses with a seating capacity, excluding folding occasional seats, for 20 or more adults	Free

(continued on next page)

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ZAMBIA
continued

The Zambia Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1973 amended from August 21, 1972, the schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1970 as follows:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
INSERT 48.14.90	Aerogrammes and printed envelopes, when imported for sale by the General Post Office	Free

The Zambia Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 1973 amended from January 27, 1973, the schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1970, as follows:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
DELETE 44.27.40	Wooden beads	Free
INSERT 44.27.94	Beads	Free

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Zaire

CEMENT IMPORTS: It has been announced that the import into Zaire of 'Portland cement' (tariff position 25.23.20) requires the prior authorisation of the Banque du Zaire. **EDB ext. 472**

South Africa

BUDGET 1973—DUTY AND TAX CHANGES: The South African Budget introduced on March 28 announced certain Custom and Excise duties and taxation changes of interest to exporters, as follows:

Customs and Excise duties increased by ½ per cent per 10 cigarettes and ½ per cent per 50 grammes of cigarette tobacco.

The definition of 'royalties' will be extended to cover payments overseas for know-how etc. which previously escaped tax.

Tax will be levied on dividends paid by South African insurance companies to foreign shareholders, previously exempted from non-resident shareholders' tax.

Sales duty on a fairly wide range of goods including many household items and remaining taxed foodstuffs was reduced by 5 per cent.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Investment allowances for industrial building and machinery were increased by 5 per cent. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following change was announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of April 13, 1973:

The duty on carboxymethylcellulose is increased from 2,650c per 100kg less the fob price and in addition 550c per 100 kg to 600c per 100 kg or 3,200c per 100 kg less 80 per cent of the fob price.

The following changes were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of April 19, 1973:

Duty on rubber bands for general use, commonly sold by retail, is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 7,000c per 100 kg. BN 40.14

Duty on salicylic acid and acetylsalicylic acid is amended from 35 per cent or 5,500c per 100 kg (general) and 15 per cent (MFN) to 15 per cent or 10,000c per 100 kg less 50 per cent of the fob price. Specific provision is made for methyl salicylate and the duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent or 10,000c per 100 kg less 50 per cent of the fob price. BN 29.16

Tariff heading 74.07 is restated and the duty on certain tubes and pipes of copper is amended. BN 74.07

As cryogenic containers of iron or steel and aluminium, for the storage of animal semen, are classifiable under tariff headings 73.24 and 76.11 respectively, the provisions therefor against subheadings 73.40.70 and 76.16.85 are deleted.

The provision for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on salicylic acid, acetysalicylic acid and methyl salicylate is withdrawn. BN 29.16

The restriction on the value of bequests qualifying for rebate of duty is removed.

Provision is made for a rebate of the full sales duty on used personal or household effects bequeathed to persons residing in the Republic. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Eighteen officials from 13 developing countries are attending this year's export promotion training course run by the DTI and the British Council—a three-month course financed from the Overseas Development Administration's technical assistance funds. The photo was taken at a DTI reception hosted by Mr. Martin Lam (left), Under Secretary in charge of one of DTI's Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions. On the right of the front row is the course director, Dr. Alec Wilson of Manchester University, where the course is being held.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT—VULCANISED RUBBER BELTING: Copies of the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
40.10.001 40.10.009	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanised rubber

Ref. CRE 1169/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

United States

CHEESE QUOTAS INCREASED: *Trade and Industry* of March 22 referred to a Tariff Commission study, requested by the President, to investigate the need for a temporary increase in cheese import quotas. Following the Commission's report the President has signed an order increasing imports of cheese by 50 per cent during the period April 25 to July 31, 1973. For the United Kingdom this means the following increases:

a Tariff item 950.10D	248,000 lb.
b Tariff item 950.10E	395,000 lb.

In addition the United Kingdom shares an increase of 154,000 lb. under tariff item 950.08A with ten other countries. **CRE ext. 2397**

MATTRESSES—FLAMMABILITY STANDARDS: An alternative sampling plan for the selection and testing of mattresses and mattress pads has been anonunced. It will be known as Alternative Sampling Plan No. 1 to DOC FF 4-72 and may be used by any mattress or mattress pad manufacturer. (FR 27.4.73) **CRE ext. 2397**

Costa Rica

MILK PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT: The Costa Rican Central Bank has authorised foreign exchange at the official rate (6.65 Colones = US$1.00) for the import of all milk production equipment. The same concession has been granted for the import of concentrates and feed for cattle. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Surinam

IMPORT DUTIES INCREASED: The Surinam Government increased the import duty on about 80 categories of goods on April 16, 1973. Increases range from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the existing duty. The principal items affected are motor vehicles, spirits, domestic electrical appliances, cigarettes, and photographic material. No further details are available at present. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Guatemala

FOOD REGULATIONS: New regulations for the registration and control of foodstuffs were published in the Guatemalan *Official Gazette* of March 7, 1973. British exporters may obtain a summary of the main provisions of the Regulation which affect imports and/or a loan copy of the full text of the Regulation, in Spanish, from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Venezuela

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Resolutions 285 and 342 of the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance amend certain headings in the new customs tariff (Decree 1168 of December 27, 1972). The headings affected are:

21.07	29.23	29,26	30.02	30.03	30.04	30.05	37.01	37.02	37.03
40.11	44.15	44.16	44.26	48.20	50.03	50.04	50.05	50.06	50.07
50.09	50.10	51.01	51.03	51.04	52.01	52.02	53.03	53.04	53.05
53.08	53.10	54.03	54.04	55.03	55.05	55.06	55.07	55.09	58.02
58.04	58.05	58.06	58.07	58.08	58.09	59.01	59.02	59.03	59.04
59.05	59.07	59.08	59.12	59.13	59.17	60.01	60.03	60.04	60.05
60.06	61.01	61.02	61.03	61.05	61.06	61.09	61.10	61.11	62.01
62.02	62.03	62.04	62.05	64.02	65.06	67.02	70.09	73.13	73.29
78.01	79.04	82.08	83.01	83.03	83.09	83.13	84.15	84.17	84.19
84.22	84.28	84.40	84.52	85.01	85.06	85.12	85.14	85.15	85.18
85.19	85.20	85.21	85.22	85.24	85.26	87.06	90.07	90.24	90.27
90.28	92.13	93.07	94.01	94.03	96.02	96.06	98.02	98.08	98.10

The new tariff was due to come into effect on May 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

TACHIRA INDUSTRIAL ZONE: Decree 1251 of the Republic of Venezuela sets out plans for stimulating development in Tachira State. Firms which set up in the industrial zone of Tachira will be allowed tax concessions over a five-year period and provisions are included in the decree for customs duty exemption for machinery, equipment and raw materials imported by these firms. The duty exemptions will only apply to those products not produced in Venezuela or which cannot be produced, in the opinion of the Ministry of Development, in sufficient quantity from Venezuelan sources. These exemptions will last for two years from the date of resolutions permitting firms to establish in the zone. A copy of the decree in Spanish is available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Six architects from Peking recently toured Ideal-Standard's factory at Hull, Yorkshire, where they saw bathroom furniture and boilers being made. Mr. Les Green, works training officer, is seen pointing out features of the Concord CF gas boiler—the Chinese architects showed special interest in domestic central-heating boilers.

Association agreement between the EEC and Cyprus

As reported in *Trade and Industry* of December 14, 1972, an association agreement was concluded between the EEC and Cyprus at the end of 1972. The Agreement, together with an enlargement Protocol to it laying down the terms of its application to the new Member States, will come into force on June 1, 1973. The Agreement and the Protocol will be published shortly in the miscellaneous series of Command papers. This article explains the basic features of the Agreement and Protocol and the practical implications for exporters to or importers from Cyprus. Advice for traders requiring more detailed information is given at the end of this article.

The basic Agreement was concluded between the original Members of the EEC (the Six) and Cyprus. **The Agreement is applicable only to the UK under the conditions and transitional arrangements laid down by the enlargement Protocol. In particular, under the terms of the Protocol, the Commonwealth Preference regime in force on June 1, 1973, will be maintained in trade between the UK and Cyprus until June 30, 1977.**

Agreement between Cyprus and the EEC (the Six)

The Agreement will run for five years from June 1, 1973, and covers trade alone. Its main provisions on imports into the EEC from Cyprus are:

a 70 per cent reduction in the Common Customs Tariff from June 1, 1973, on most industrial products (within the limits of tariff quotas for products of CCT headings 56.04 and 61.01)

tariff reductions on a number of agricultural products

the elimination of quantitative restrictions

special arrangements for imports into the UK of Cyprus sherry.

The main provisions on imports into Cyprus from the EEC are:

a reduction of 15 per cent in the duty on a wide range of products (this reduction will be extended to 25 per cent on June 1, 1975, and to 35 per cent on June 1, 1977)

no new quantitative restrictions can be imposed.

Only goods which meet the requirements of the rules of origin and consignment contained in this Agreement will qualify for preferential treatment. These rules of origin are similar in kind to those of other Mediterranean Agreements. The Agreement also contains provisions concerning non-discrimination, dumping, safeguard measures etc. similar in kind to those contained in other Mediterranean Agreements. A Council of Association consisting of representatives of the Member States and of Cyprus will supervise the implementation and administration of the Agreement.

EEC-Cyprus Agreement: Enlargement Protocol

The enlargement Protocol, which will govern the conditions under which the provisions of the Agreement will apply to the UK, Ireland and Denmark, has the following principal elements in respect of the UK:

1 Until June 30, 1977, exporters to and importers from Cyprus will be able to claim the Commonwealth Preference (CPA) rates of duty in force on June 1, 1973, provided that their goods satisfy CPA rules of origin and consignment and the correct CPA documentation is used.

2 Where it is more favourable to them, traders may however opt for the rate of duty derived from the Protocol (see 3 and 5 below) provided that their goods qualify under the rules of origin and consignment of the Agreement as modified by the Protocol and the correct Agreement documentation is used.

3 The tariff provisions of the Agreement will be phased in by the UK (additional to 1 above) as fast and as far as can be done without treating Cyprus more favourably than the UK treats the Six. This means, for example, that the first move by the UK (on June 1) towards the 70 per cent preference given by the Six on most industrial products will be a reduction of 20 per cent of the UK full rate, the amount by which duties on imports from the Six were reduced by the UK on April 1, 1973.

4 The UK will eliminate all quantitative restrictions on imports, except those on certain textile items, listed in the Protocol, on which the UK will maintain a quota of 100 tonnes in 1973 and 125 tonnes in 1974.

5 Where this is more favourable for exporters from the UK to Cyprus, and provided that the rules of origin and consignment of the Agreement as modified by the Protocol are observed and the correct Agreement certification used, Cyprus will apply the reduced duties applicable to imports from the Six under the Agreement.

Origin rules

The Commonwealth Preference rules of origin are explained in Customs Notice 27A. Under the rules laid down in the Agreement goods acquire origin if they are wholly produced, or if they have been 'sufficiently transformed'. 'Sufficiently transformed' means generally processing sufficient to transfer any materials not originating in the EEC or Cyprus to a four-figure tariff heading other than the one in which they fell when imported. In some cases (set out in List A to the Origin Protocol) change of tariff heading is not sufficient; in other cases (set out in List B) processing which does not involve a change of tariff heading is sufficient to confer origin. The Agreement rules do not cover certain petroleum products (set out in List C of the Origin Protocol). Two points should be noted about the origin rules in the transitional period. Firstly, the Agreement origin rules must be satisfied if Agreement rates of duty are claimed, and the Commonwealth rules if Commonwealth rates are claimed. Secondly, there are measures to prevent the evasion, via Cyprus, of transitional duties within the Community.

Documentation

The origin and consignment conditions of entitlement to preferential treatment under the terms of the EEC/Cyprus Agreement are described in Notice 819, which may be obtained from any Customs House or Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, Room 357, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Notice 819 also deals with the documentation, ie movement certificate ACY1 and postal form ACY2, which will

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be needed to establish entitlement to preferential treatment. A revised edition of this Notice, which incorporates corrections to the text of some entries in the process lists, is being printed and will be issued as soon as possible.

Traders should note that there is provision for the retrospective issue of movement certificates for goods which satisfy the origin and consignment conditions and which, having been exported prior to the operative date of the Agreement, are either en route to, or in a bonded warehouse or have otherwise not been entered for home consumption in, the UK or Cyprus on that date ie June 1, 1973. Goods in this category are eligible for preferential treatment if the movement certificates are presented to the importing Customs together with any necessary consignment evidence, before October 1, 1973. The procedure for the retrospective issue of movement certificates for United Kingdom exports to Cyprus is described in the Notice.

Inquiries

Inquiries on this notice should be addressed to:

Department of Trade and Industry, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU. Tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473 (exports to Cyprus) ext. 7174/408/482 (imports from Cyprus into the EEC other than the UK).

Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3713 (imports into the UK from Cyprus) ext. 2713 (rules of origin) ext. 2339/2338 (general).

HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515 ext. 2142 (documentation).

Community agreements with Mediterranean countries

THE association Agreement between the EEC and Cyprus, and the enlargement Protocol to that Agreement, will enter into force on June 1. For further details see above. None of the other enlargement Protocols will now come into force before July 1. Dates of entry into force will be published in *Trade and Industry* when known (see *Trade and Industry*, February 1, 1973 p. 231).

'How Europe works'

AN opportunity to study the work of the European Community and to question senior officials, who will include the British members of the Commission, will be given to British businessmen at a two day conference at the Europa Hotel, Brussels, on June 28 and 29. The conference, entitled 'How Europe Works', is being organised by the Financial Times in association with the European Commission.

Speakers from the Commission will include Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, a vice president, who will speak on monetary policy; Sig. Altiero Spinelli, a member, on industrial policy; Sir Christopher Soames, a vice president, on external policy; Mr. George Thomson, a member, on regional policy; and M. Albert Borschette, a member on competition. Mr. Peter Kirk MP, who is leader of the European Conservative Group at the European Parliament, will speak about its work. At dinner on June 27 the guests of honour will be Sir Michael Palliser, United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the European Communities and Sig. Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, a vice president of the Commission.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has now been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (EEC) No. 1112/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 974/71 on certain measures of conjunctional policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L114, April 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1150/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 648/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L117, May 3, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1109/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 883/73 extending the milk year 1972/73. (*Official Journal* No. L114, April 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1175/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1259/72 as regards the date of entry of butter into stock. (*Official Journal* No. L119, May 5, 1973)

Beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 1110/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 813/73 extending the marketing year 1972/73 for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* No. L114, April 30, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1113/73 again extending the arrangements for suspension of import charges and compensatory amounts for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* No. L114, April 30, 1973)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) No. 1167/73 extending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 368/73 and 621/73 of the Commission as regards the standard method of denaturing common wheat in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* No. L118, May 4, 1973)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/73 determining the amounts of the variable components and compensatory amounts, and the additional duties applicable during the second quarter of 1973 to the goods covered by Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69. (*Official Journal* No. L111, April 27, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) No. 1176/73 extending the interim measures for the importation into the Community of wine exported as 'Cyprus sherry' originating in and coming from Cyprus, provided in Regulation (EEC) No. 456/73. (*Official Journal* No. L119, May 5, 1973)

TRANSPORT IN THE EEC: The *Board of Trade Journal*, August 12, 1970 (page 357), contained a notice about Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/70 on the recording equipment in road transport the text of which was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L164 dated July 27, 1970. The *Official Journal* No. L110 of April 27, 1973, contains a corrigenda to this Regulation.

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Assembling the pump bowls, with the impeller shaft in the foreground, for a Weir pump to be installed for fire fighting duties in a BP production platform in the North Sea oilfield. The pump will deliver 2,000 gallons of water a minute at a head of 460 feet. Manufactured at the Alloa factory of Weir Pumps Ltd., the pumps were supplied ahead of schedule for oil rig modules under construction in Dumbarton, Scotland, and Noordweg, Holland.

NEW EC LEGISLATION

continued

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L114 dated April 30, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1114/73 extending the total suspension of the duties in the Common Customs Tariff on potatoes within subheading 07.01 A II.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L117 dated May 3, 1973, contains the text of Decision No. 73/92/EEC authorising the Italian Republic not to apply Community treatment to films in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not falling within heading No. 37.02 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States.

EEC/YUGOSLAVIA TRADE AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L117 dated May 3, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1117/73 on the conclusion of an Agreement extending the trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia. The agreement which extends this trade agreement until September 30, 1973, or until the entry into force of a new trade agreement, whichever is the earlier, came into force on May 1, 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L119, May 5, 1973)

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 (page 329) contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L112 dated April 28, 1973 contains a notice reimposing with effect from May 1, 1973 the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
28.10	Phosphorus pentoxide and phosphoric acids (meta-, ortho-, and pyro-.)	Developing countries	2762/72

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all business reprinted from 'Trade and Industry'.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. An article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.
Fair competition in the EEC: notification of restrictive agreements.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to him who waits but to him who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

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Consumer Minister warns of crackdown on phoney guarantees and exclusion clauses

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs said on May 8 that if 'a significant minority' of traders continued to make use of misleading or invalid guarantees or of exclusion clauses, there would be powers to deal with them in the Fair Trading Bill currently before Parliament.

Speaking to the Electrical Association of Women, Sir Geoffrey said: 'Once that Bill becomes law, the Director General of Fair Trading will be able to propose that such action should be made a criminal offence. And we shall be keeping a very close watch on the way in which the new Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act works to make sure that it is effective.'

Sir Geoffrey explained that the Act would come into effect on May 18. He said: 'Such exclusion clauses, whether in contracts or in guarantees, will be void. In every consumer sale, and this includes hire-purchase and credit sales as well as sales for cash, the buyer will have certain rights which cannot be taken away from him. These will include a right to be supplied with goods that correspond with description, are of merchantable quality and are fit for purpose. What is more, the consumer need in future have no doubt about where to look for redress if goods are not up to standard. In all cases this will be the seller, usually the retailer. Consumers should no longer be fobbed off by retailers telling them they should take up their complaints with the manufacturer. It is the retailer's responsibility to put things right. The new Act makes provision for the retailer to pass responsibility for faulty articles back up to the distribution chain to his suppliers if this is where it belongs.

'The Act provides that in consumer sales exclusion clauses shall be void. It does not make their use illegal. There are good reasons for this. But there is the possibility that contracts and guarantees will still contain printed terms that may mislead the consumer into thinking his rights are less than they are.

'I believe that reputable manufacturers or traders—who are the vast majority—will not attempt to do this. The Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances has for many years successfully persuaded its members not to use exclusion clauses in major domestic appliance guarantees. The Motor Agents Association for example have already told us that the widely criticised exclusion clauses which they have used for many years have now been deleted from the forms on which consumers order both new or used cars from their members. I hope and believe similar action in the spirit of the new Act can be expected from other manufacturers and retailers. Guarantees should now make clear to the consumer that additional rights are being given: no guarantee which offers less than the implied rights of the Supply of Goods Act will be valid.'

'New law prevents sellers from restricting buyers' rights'

—Mr. Peter Emery

MR. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs, said on May 7 that the Government had evidence of moves by the motor industry to ensure that buyers' common law rights were not excluded in a mass of small print in order forms and warranties.

Speaking to Preston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Emery said: 'So far as the motor industry is concerned, the consumer's main criticism has, I believe, been directed at the denial of his rights under the Sale of Goods Act. It has been the practice of motor agents to require their customers to sign an order form which contains in a mass a small print on the back, a clause excluding these rights.

'From the middle of this month, when the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act comes into effect, it will no longer be possible for the seller to nullify or limit the consumer's right in this way. All such exclusions will then be void.

'In every consumer sale in future, whether for cash or on credit, and whatever any contract, notice or guarantee may say to the contrary, the buyer will have certain rights. These will include a right to be supplied with goods that correspond to description, are of merchantable quality, and are fit for their purpose. Where he needs to, the consumer will look to the seller for redress.

'If clauses which seem to limit or exclude the buyer's rights still continue to appear in some consumer contracts they will not be valid and consumers should not be misled by them.

'I am pleased to say that we have already had an assurance from the Motor Agents' Association that its members are doing everything to play fair with their customers and will no longer include such clauses in their standard order form. This is most welcome and what I would expect from reputable dealers. I very much hope that those in the motor trade who are not members of the Association will quickly follow suit.

'What is most important, of course, is that consumers should

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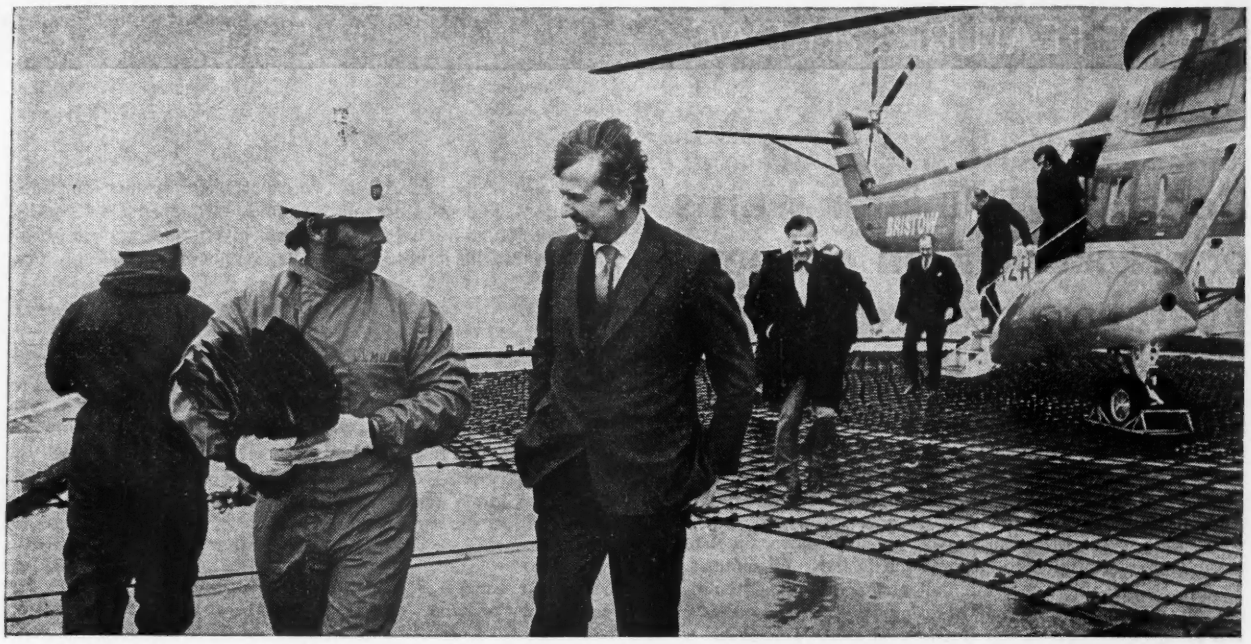

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, arrives at BP oil rig 'Seaquest' in the North Sea. After examining progress on many aspects of Scotland's offshore supplies industry, Mr. Walker met industrialists at a dinner in Edinburgh given by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

BUYERS' RIGHTS

continued

know their rights. This, I think, is where manufacturers can help. They can do this by making clear in any warranty or guarantee they give with their products that the rights it gives to the consumer are additional to, and in no way detract from, those which he has under the Sale of Goods Act. In the case of the motor industry I understand that at least one major manufacturer is already taking action along these lines. I am confident that others will follow this lead.

'I am sure that firms which have a reputation for genuine concern for consumer satisfaction have benefited in the longer run. So have those with a reputation for high quality products. Reducing to a minimum the need for customers to use their rights or redress is the obvious aim.'

Monopolies Commission Report on machinery for manufacture of footwear

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, announced in Parliament on May 9 that he has accepted the Monopolies Commission's conclusions in their report on the supply and exports of machinery for the manufacture of footwear.

He said: 'The report has been published today. The Commission found that monopoly conditions prevailed in the supply of footwear machinery in the United Kingdom because at least one-third of all the footwear machinery which is supplied in the United Kingdom is supplied by The British United Shoe Machinery Company Ltd. They also found that monopoly conditions prevailed as regards exports because at least one-third of all the footwear machinery produced in the United Kingdom is produced by BUSM.

'The Commission found that while BUSM occupied a powerful position in the footwear machinery industry, it did not, taking its activities as a whole, exercise its power in ways which could be regarded as against the public interest. They concluded that the company's monopoly position in the United Kingdom did not operate against the public interest. As regards exports, the Commission found no issue relevant to the public interest and therefore concluded that BUSM's monopoly in this field too, did not operate against the public interest.

'As regards the United Kingdom the Commission, however, said that the implications for the public interest would need to be watched should BUSM acquire any of its competitors. The Commission's views will be taken into account in considering any proposed acquisitions by BUSM to which the mergers legislation applies.

'The Commission made a number of minor recommendations and suggestions. The majority of the Commission concluded that BUSM's practice, when leases were prematurely terminated, of varying the level of cancellation charges according to whether and how a returned machine was replaced was a thing done for the purpose of preserving their monopoly. While the amounts involved are often not large the practice operated and could be expected to operate against the public interest since it restricted the ability of other suppliers to compete. They recommended that it should be abandoned and that the value of the reductions on the present basis should be distributed uniformly over all cancellation charges.

'The Commission suggested unanimously (but did not formally recommend) that BUSM should change its practices in two ways: by offering service contracts at an annual charge for machines which it sold and by relaxing its policy of not selling second-hand machines. They also considered that the company should keep under review the question of the appropriate length of lease and the question of offering alternative periods instead of a standard length of lease.

'I accept the Commission's conclusions and will be discussing the implementation of their recommendation and suggestions with the company.

'The Commission also drew attention to certain patent pooling arrangements between BUSM and other companies in the group to which it belongs. I will consider whether this raises any issues which require further study.'

Notes

The Commission submitted their report on the supply and exports of machinery for the manufacture of footwear on February 20, 1973.

The reference was made on June 18, 1971 under Section 2(1) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1918 as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1959 and the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965.

The Commission at present have references before them on the following subjects: wire and fibre ropes; primary batteries; plasterboard; contraceptive sheaths; cross-Channel car ferry services.

Copies of the Monopolies Commission Report are available from HMSO (price 57p).

Members of the Price Commission at their first meeting, held in London last week. Beginning from the right foreground and proceeding round the table, the picture shows: Professor Douglas Hague, professor of managerial economics at the Manchester Business School; Mr. Anthony Howitt, president of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants; Miss Mildred Head, chairman of the board of management of the National Chamber of Trade and a member of the Retail Consortium; Mr. Kenneth Taylor (secretary), former Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry; Sir Arthur Cockfield (chairman), who has been a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, managing director and chairman of the executive management committee of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., and adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on taxation policy; Mr. Kenneth Noble (deputy chairman), vice-chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., and a member of the Monopolies Commission and the Retail Consortium; Miss Sheila Black, industrial and consumer affairs journalist; Mr. Frederick Kitchen, chairman of Van den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd., an associate company of Unilever; Mr. Barry Petch, finance director of IBM United Kingdom Ltd.

The Price Commission in operation

STAGE two of the programme for controlling inflation began on April 29 and continues until the autumn. During stage two the conditions under which prices* (and pay) can be increased are laid down by the Price and Pay Code.† It is the function of the Price Commission to see that the provisions relating to prices are observed.

General principles

The general principles of the Code relating to prices are:

(1) to limit the extent to which prices may be increased on account of increased costs, and to secure reductions as a result of reduced costs; and
(2) to reinforce the control of prices by a control on profit margins, while safeguarding investment.

The prices of many goods and services supplied to the home market are subject to the control. Among the exceptions are the prices of fresh foods (but see below), of imports (at first sale), of second-hand goods (other than second-hand road vehicles sold by distributors), of coal and most iron and steel products.

The control works through allowable costs and through limitation of profit margins. In the case of manufacturing and service enterprises, prices may be increased where 'allowable costs' have increased. These include increases in pay within the pay limits of the Code (subject to a productivity deduction); in materials and fuel; in rent or rates; in certain interest charges; and in certain bought-in services eg transport. An 'allowable cost' increase must have been incurred after September 30, 1972 and must not have been already reflected in prices. Additionally, for these enterprises, prices must be determined so as to secure that net profit margins do not exceed the average level of the best two of the last five years of account.

In the case of the distributive trades, the control is via their gross percentage margins and their net profit margins, which must not exceed the level of an immediately preceding account year. The allowable cost provisions do not apply here.

Food

The prices paid to domestic producers or overseas suppliers for fresh foods are not controlled as these are subject to fluctuations of price because of seasonal factors and the movement of supply and demand. But enterprises which resell these products will be subject to both the gross and net profit margin control. And the prices of manufactured food and drink and of semi-processed foodstuffs eg butter, cheese, sugar, are subject to both the allowable cost and the profit margin control.

Method of control

The Code is addressed to all those concerned with the determination of prices (and pay) who should have regard to its provisions. The Price Commission has the power to restrict any prices or charges for the sale of goods or the performance of services.

To enable the Price Commission to ensure that the price policy is effectively monitored and implemented, Category 1‡ firms are required to pre-notify in advance their intention to increase the prices of the goods they sell and they must submit quarterly reports of their costs, prices and profit margins for scrutiny. Category 2 firms are not required to obtain consent before increasing their prices but will be required to submit quarterly reports of their costs, prices and profits to the Commission. Category 3 firms will be subject to checks but will not be required to either pre-notify or submit quarterly reports. But all these and smaller firms should have regard to the Code.

Regional centres

As listed below, the operations of the Price Commission are supported by a network of Regional Centres located in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham, with two in London to cover the Eastern and South-

(continued on next page)

* The White Paper, 'The Operation of Stage Two', Cmnd. 5267, gives details of the Stage Two provisions with respect to those prices which are outside the control of the Price Commission eg dividends, rents, insurance premiums.

† SI 1973 No. 658 'The Counter-Inflation (Price and Pay Code) Order' 1973.

‡ The Categories were spelled out by the Price Commission on April 4 (see *Trade and Industry*, April 12, page 77). Category 1 includes, as well as the largest companies, others specified in Schedule 1 of SI 1973 No. 664 'The Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) Order 1973', viz, market leaders in certain specified goods who must pre-notify proposed increases in those goods.

THE PRICE COMMISSION

continued

Eastern regions. Arrangements for Northern Ireland will be announced later.

The Regional Centres will provide an information service to the public and industry about the terms of the Price Code, and carry out certain investigations where required.

The regional offices are concerned with the local application of the Phase Two Code on prices. They may carry out checks on Category 3 firms to ensure that price increases conform to the provisions of the Code. They will investigate complaints about prices increases by both Category 3 and smaller firms and will provide general information and advice to the public and industry.

The addresses of the regional offices, and the areas covered by each one, are:

Price Commission Office for Scotland 3rd Floor 440 Sauchiehall Street Glasgow G2 3NS Tel: 041-332 9722	The whole of Scotland
Price Commission Northern Region Gunner House Neville Street Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 5DN Tel: Newcastle-upon-Tyne 611331 (STD Code 0632)	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, North Riding of Yorkshire
Price Commission Yorkshire and Humberside Region 3rd Floor Royal Exchange House Boar Lane Leeds LS1 5NS Tel: Leeds 38133 (STD Code 0532)	East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, city of York, Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)
Price Commission North Western Region 3rd Floor Portcullis House Seymour Grove Manchester M16 0HP Tel: 061-872 6911/4	Cheshire, Lancashire and High Peak District of Derbyshire (the Borough of Buxton and Glossop, the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith)
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Price Commission Eastern Region 2nd Floor Wingate House Shaftesbury Avenue London W1B 7AE Tel: 01-439 4401	Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, the County of Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Suffolk
Price Commission London and South Eastern Region 2nd Floor Wingate House Shaftesbury Avenue London W1B 7AE Tel: 01-439 4401	Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and parts of Dorset (Poole NB only)
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PRICE COMMISSION INFORMATION CENTRE

An Information Centre for the Price Commission is in operation.

The staff deal with queries on the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 and the Price Code, including how firms should pre-notify the Commission, make reports and keep records.

They will answer letters and telephone calls and advise personal callers.

The address of the Price Commission Information Centre is:

Cleland House,
Page Street,
Westminster,
London SW1 4LW.

The Centre has its own telephone number with 10 lines: 01-828 7070.

The Information Centre is open from 09.00 hours to 17.30 hours, Mondays to Fridays.

Category 3 firms are not required to notify the Price Commission of intended or actual price increases but are required to keep records of costs and prices so that checks may be made on them. Category 3 firms are defined by the size of their annual turnover:

Manufacturing, mining, public utility, transport, postal and telecommunications services with an annual turnover of between £1 million and £5 million;

distributive organisations (wholesale and retail) with annual sales of between £250,000 and £10 million;

service trades with an annual turnover of between £250,000 and £5 million;

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'Electricity's great contribution to amenity and living standards'

—Mr. Tom Boardman

THE Clean Air Act in Britain could not have been effective without electricity, Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, told representatives of 31 countries in London on May 7.

Opening the second International Conference on Electricity Distribution (CIRED) at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, Mr. Boardman declared: 'A major problem which confronts the politician is the effect of electricity supply on the environment.

'But it is only the engineer and the designer who can really take any practical steps to mitigate it.

'Some may feel that, with thousands of miles of grid lines and distribution lines already in existence all over the world, we are already faced with a *fait-accompli* in the shape of a vast spider's web of steel, aluminium and copper. Fortunately there is another side to the coin.

'The very air itself, polluted as it used to be by smoke from millions of industrial and domestic chimneys, is now becoming visibly cleaner, largely because of electricity, and it is through the public distribution of electricity—through this vast spider's web—that all this has become possible.

'Many of the new industrial estates which have grown up in recent years are almost amenity areas in themselves compared to factories of the older industrial areas: yet they often use far more energy.

'In the private home the housewife has only to touch a switch to obtain light, heat, hot water, cooking, washing, drying and even dishwashing. At work even your salary is calculated—or miscalculated—by an electrically driven computer, and between home and work you are guided by electrical traffic lights or by Belisha beacons.

'It is electrical distribution that has made all this possible. The provision and distribution of an efficient, regular, safe and economical supply of electricity has done as much for the general standard of living and the amenities which man now enjoys as any other single factor.

'Much has already been done to reduce the impact of electricity supply on the visual amenities; and engineers themselves have played a major part in this process. The main problem of course is one of cost, but it is my belief that the successors of those engineers who constructed and operated these great distribution networks in the past will successfully make them less and less conspicuous in the future, as research and discussion at both national and international levels continue through the years to come.

'The preferential subjects for this particular Conference concentrate on technical matters concerned with underground cables and switch gear, the effect of safety regulations, overloading, protection system and component reliability, voltage disturbances and distribution in high-load density areas where space is at a premium and where the hardware of electricity distribution is not so conspicuous as it might be in the open country.

'To the layman, electricity distribution suggests tall towers, wires and poles cluttering up our countryside and our villages, and invading the privacy of our homes. Little does he appreciate the tremendous amount of hardware buried beneath the ground, hidden behind walls in discreet substations, sometimes even disguised as elegant period houses.

'Little does he appreciate the vast amount of patient research, experiment and study and international debate and consultation that goes on behind the scenes to provide this so simple tool in the hands of the housewife or the working man, always available at the right moments and the right places.

'People may complain about the poor voltage which occasionally upsets their favourite television programme, or about the rare power cuts. But little do they realise that the actual number of hours of supply lost in any year is generally minute compared with the total number of hours when it is fully available.

'Little do they realise that electricity cannot be stored in large quantities; that engineers are watching and maintaining the system which supplies their needs at all hours of the day and night, often working in blizzards to keep those electric fires going when most of the world is sitting comfortably at home.

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, opening the second International Conference on Electricity Distribution (Cired). In the centre is Mr. F. J. Lane, chairman of the Cired 1973 UK organising committee, and on the right Mr. E. Mean, chairman of Cired's international scientific directing committee.

'Little do they realise that a momentary flicker of the electric light may indicate hours of emergency work for many engineers, perhaps 50 or 100 kilometres away—that because of the intricate alternative lines of supply and the delicate and sophisticated protective devices which can discriminate and immediately isolate a fault, a total blackout has been avoided over hundreds of square kilometres.

'It is the study of the problems involved in all this unseen work behind the scenes that this Conference is all about. I wish you all a most interesting and constructive Conference, as I am sure it will be.'

Engineering industry prospects 'much more hopeful'

—Mr. Tom Boardman

'THE outlook for the engineering industry is looking much more hopeful,' said Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, in Leicester on May 8.

Opening the Engineering Industries Association Exhibition (Mex 73), the Minister added: 'I know that, like everyone else, you have your problems but it is clear that investment and orders are picking up and that industrialists are looking forward much more optimistically than they have been able to do in recent years.

'It is vital in today's circumstances that British manufacturers should be equipped with the latest tools and facilities and aware of the latest techniques. If we are going to thrive as an industrial nation we are, I believe, going to have to depend more and more on our inventiveness and the exploitation of high technology products. This is as true of the small firm as it is of the large.

'Our entry into the Common Market will help by giving us a vastly larger "home" base but there will be challenges as well—our continental competitors will have a larger market too.

'I mentioned the important part which small firms play in the activities of the Association. We have received a great deal of help from the Association both nationally and regionally, in investigating and following up the problems of small firms. The Government has acted energetically on the many proposals of the Bolton Committee since its report was published in November 1971, and I would like to feel that the small firms generally are pleased at the measures which have been taken.

'As examples, I would mention particularly the steps taken in connection with such important matters as Corporation Tax, Industrial Training Levies, form-filling, and the question of planning and compensation for compulsory purchase.'

'Way now opening for more rapid nuclear developments'

—Mr. Tom Boardman

'LAST autumn I emphasised the importance of nuclear in meeting energy needs. I have no scruple in returning to the subject,' said Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, in London on May 9. 'Increasing concern is being expressed of an energy crisis. This is a crucial problem for us all, particularly the developed nations.'

Addressing the British Nuclear Forum, the Minister went on to say that the concern was 'possibly exaggerated but that there are pressures, particularly on oil, and that special steps may be necessary to close a gap between supply and demand. The United Kingdom is comparatively well placed with North Sea oil and gas added to our traditional reserves of coal. But what the USA suffers today may hit Europe tomorrow. President Nixon pointed the problem with fossil fuels and the way out in his recent Address:

> "We must not and need not continue this heavy reliance in the future. The major alternative to fossil fuel energy for the remainder of this century is nuclear energy."

'No one is saying that nuclear power will take over tomorrow. The fossil fuels have a significant and continuing importance and one which we have learned in recent years can alter radically. But the way is open for nuclear. I expect it to provide the main share of the UK's new electricity generating capacity by the mid-1980s, with a much earlier impact on orders. In this respect we may well be going to tread a similar path to the USA where, as the President said, they are thinking in terms of 25 per cent of their electrical *production* being nuclear by 1985.

'I recognise the need for the industry to maintain the capability to meet the much heavier demands of the future. The important thing is that the UK has the base to build on. For example, our technological expertise is admired throughout the world, as are our standards of safety. We are taking a lead in European collaboration on fuel. We generate a higher proportion of our electricity from nuclear power than our colleagues in Europe.

'In building on this base, it is vital that we aim for optimum reliability and of course, that we maintain our safety record. I have said elsewhere recently that I think we run ourselves down too much, as if we were the only people with problems. In his address President Nixon pointed out that in the USA:

> "Nuclear facilities capable of generating 27,000 megawatts of electric power which were expected to be operational by 1972 were not completed"

a shortfall equivalent to about half of the CEGB total capacity of all types.

'The new design and construction company is being formed. Its task will be to build stations on time and cost and to requirements. This depends as much on the performance of all of the suppliers as on the design/construction company itself.

'The safety and environmental acceptability of nuclear power raise rather different problems. We all know that the record so far has been outstanding. Yet there is increasing and honest concern among the public some of it based on ill informed or prejudiced comment. The fear is that if something does go wrong it will be on a catastrophic scale. It is our responsibility not only to minimise the risk in our designs, choice of systems, choice of sites and efficiency of building so that the chances of an accident are incredible, but to ensure that the safety and the advantages of nuclear power are clearly understood.

'The future will also be determined by three other factors: our reactor choice, the strength of the design and construction industry and collaboration.

'We have already settled one aspect of our choice of reactor systems. In common with others in Europe and elsewhere, we see the fast reactor as providing our main needs in the longer term. But it is crucial to ensure that our choice of thermal system is equally well founded.

'It was the design/construction industry itself as much as anyone else which recognised the need for reorganisation. The basic concept is for a partnership between Government and the industry. There were three main factors in the decision. First, the need for strong commercial, financial and managerial control of the business. This pointed to unified management in charge of the company's operations and free from the pressures that a consortium structure tends to place on management. GEC are highly qualified for this exacting role. Second, we thought it right that those with an important interest in the industry should have an opportunity to participate as shareholders in the new company. At the same time, to ensure a fair chance to compete for all firms whether participating as shareholders or not, it was clear that the company must operate an open purchasing policy. The company will be committed to such a policy and the Government will have the information needed to monitor it. Third, it is appropriate that the Government should have reserved rights over some other aspects of the company's policy, in addition to ensuring open purchasing. These cover such matters as proposals for international links of a material kind; for the allocation of the share capital and the rights of shareholders; and for allocating the responsibility for reactor research and development between the new company and the Atomic Energy Authority.

'These factors led us to support what I may perhaps loosely call the 50:35:15 structure, with GEC having a supervisory role over the company's operations. Work on setting up the company is going ahead quickly but it will be some weeks before this can be completed and formal offers made of the 35 per cent of the capital to those with important interests in the design/construction industry.

Nuclear Power Board

'Now that we have settled the basis for establishing the new company, I hope speedily to complete consideration of the terms of reference and membership of the Nuclear Power Board. It is clearly important that the industry as a whole should have confidence in the Board and I shall give particular care to this in settling the terms of reference and membership. We give great weight to the wide-ranging advisory role on civil nuclear affairs which this Board will have. The Government have made it clear that the AEA will continue to have the principal role in civil nuclear R and D. It has a fine record. At the same time it is vital that their work on reactor R and D should provide the right back-up to the new company's commercial operations. The new company is going to be closely involved in the formulation and execution of R and D programmes and with a stronger voice than the industry has had up to now. The Government will have the deciding voice, advised by the Nuclear Power Board, covering all the parties concerned.

'One of the important tasks for the advisory board will be to consider and advise Government on international collaboration. This involves the industry, the AEA and the electricity supply authorities. The main question is with whom to collaborate and how, rather than of whether to do so. Moreover we have much to offer any prospective partners.

'The long period of discussion on reorganisation created, I know, a great deal of uncertainty in the industry. The way is now opening for more rapid developments. Our objective is to create a new company able to work with the whole of the nuclear industry in a way that will compete effectively with the most efficient companies overseas. It is vital that this industry should succeed both for this country and for Europe. Without nuclear power as a viable and fully exploited source of energy, the pace of human progress may slow and our impetus for growth be lost.'

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

Sandvik (UK) Ltd. and Wickman Wimet Ltd.;
Court Line Ltd. and Clarksons Holiday Holdings Ltd.

Minister's statement on Lane Inquiry Report into Trident accident

THE following is the text of the statement in the House of Commons on May 9 by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, on the Report of the Lane Inquiry into the Trident Accident near Staines on June 18, 1972.

'The House will wish to know that the report of the Public Inquiry into the crash of the BEA Trident G-ARPI which occurred near Staines on June 18 shortly after taking off from London (Heathrow) is to be published today. The Inquiry was a long and complicated one and I wish to pay tribute to the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Lane, and his two Assessors, Sir Morien Morgan and Captain Jessop for the thoroughness of their inquiry and the valuable report which they have produced.

'The Court found that there were five immediate causes of the accident namely

(*a*) A failure by the handling pilot to achieve and maintain adequate speed after noise-abatement procedures.
(*b*) Retraction of the droops at some 60 knots below the proper speed causing the aircraft to enter the stall regime.
(*c*) Failure by the crew to monitor the speed error and to observe the movement of the droop lever.
(*d*) Failure by the crew to diagnose the reason for the stick-pusher operation and the concomitant warnings.
(*e*) Operation of the stall recovery override lever.

and seven underlying causes which with one exception are all concerned with human factors including the medical conditions of Captain Key, the experience of Second Officer Keighley and the distraction of Second Officer Ticehurst, rather than mechanical deficiencies. The House will be glad to know that the Inquiry found no fault with the Trident aircraft and indeed commented favourably on its safety record and reputation. The Court acknowledges that the parties concerned have already taken steps to implement much of what is contained in their recommendations many of which are matters for the Civil Aviation Authority. The House will I am sure wish to know what action is being taken in respect of these matters and I am setting out these recommendations and the action already in hand to meet them in the Official Report.'

The following is the information:

The first recommendation relates to 'the need' for a baulk to prevent premature retraction of the leading edge droops or slats. Hawker Siddeley has developed and the Authority has approved an air speed sensitive baulk. Manufacture of the equipment is well advanced, its installation in the BEA Trident fleet is expected to start next month, and their whole Trident fleet should be equipped within a year. In addition, a mandatory procedure has been introduced to prevent premature retraction of the droops.

The second recommendation deals with the need for instruction and training for pilots on the causes and results of 'change of configuration' stalls; on the circumstances in which a stick-pusher and stick-shaker may operate almost simultaneously; and on the difference in design concept between stick-shaker and stick-pusher mechanisms.

The CAA accepts the importance of giving additional emphasis to these items during basic and conversion training and is taking action with the flying schools and airlines concerned. It is also investigating what is done in Australia, France, Germany and the USA about stall training.

The third recommendation proposes that the carriage of cockpit voice recorders should as soon as possible be made a mandatory requirement for all civil passenger-carrying aircraft of more than 27,000 kg all-up weight.

The CAA accepts this recommendation in principle and will immediately consult the airline industry about the practicability of an early date for the supply of the equipment and its installation in all the aircraft involved. BEA plans to meet this requirement are well advanced. The Air Navigation Order was recently amended to require cockpit voice recorders to be installed by January 1, 1975 in many of the aircraft types used by British operators.

The fourth recommendation deals with the need for pilots to be aware of the dangers of subtle as well as obvious pilot incapacitation. In the light of the evidence given during the Inquiry the Authority has already instructed its Flight Operations Inspectors to ensure that crew training and flight procedures take full account of the point now made in the recommendation.

The contribution of Lucas Aerospace to the production of six major aircraft—Concorde, TriStar, Airbus, Harrier, MRCA and Jaguar—was seen by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, during a visit to the company's plant at Acocks Green, Birmingham. Mr. J. H. Williams, general manager, is showing the Minister an amplifier unit from the RB 211 engine's fuel management system.

The fifth recommendation proposes that young trainee pilots should be given additional experience, possibly as observers on the flight deck, before operating as P2 on passenger-carrying flights. The Authority is about to discuss this with the airlines.

The sixth recommendation which proposes that should the 'stress test' electrocardiogram in future become significantly more reliable, it should be substituted for the present 'resting' ECG, is accepted by the Authority. Meanwhile the Authority implemented on March 1 the ICAO requirement for more frequent ECGs for professional pilots. This is two years in advance of the date set by ICAO.

The seventh recommendation questions the desirability of allowing the P4 seat to be occupied during critical stages of flight by anyone except a person having a flight function to perform or under training. Occupation of a spare flight deck seat is already regulated by the airlines, but the Authority will consider further whether this, coupled with the complete discretion of aircraft commanders to refuse access to the flight deck, provides adequate safeguards.

The eighth recommendation concerns the stowing of the pilots' folding arm-rests on the Trident during the take-off, initial climb, approach and landing. As the report indicates, BEA have already introduced an appropriate rule. The CAA's Flight Operations Inspectorate are examining other airline aircraft to see whether a similar change is needed.

The ninth recommendation suggests that BEA should consider giving their Air Safety Officer greater authority to investigate potentially dangerous incidents. I understand from BEA that there is no limit on his authority to investigate such incidents. Since the Inquiry BEA has carefully reviewed the whole system including the organisation, staffing and procedures of its Air Safety Branch.

The final recommendation suggests that the CAA should encourage closer co-operation between its operational and airworthiness branches. I understand that in the past year the Authority has brought about close co-operation between these two complementary Divisions, under the Controller Safety, to whom both Divisions report.

Although the report makes no recommendation in respect of noise abatement procedures, and there appears to the CAA to be no evidence to cause doubt about the adequacy of safety margins, the Authority is nevertheless instituting a review of all safety aspects of noise abatement procedures.

Flight test instrumentation on the Concorde 002 is studied by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (second from left), and, on his left, Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Chief Secretary to the Treasury. They were among Ministers, MPs and civic and industrial leaders who were given demonstration flights recently from Fairford, Gloucestershire, as part of Concorde's development programme. On the right, standing, is Sir George Edwards, chairman of British Aircraft Corporation.

Government to press on with Maplin Airport

THE Government are determined to press on with the construction of Maplin Airport so that the first runway is in operation as early as possible. This was stated by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, in the House of Commons on May 8.

Mr. Heseltine had been asked whether he had received a report from the Civil Aviation Authority on their recent study of air traffic forecasts and airport capacity in the London area, and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Heseltine replied: 'I have received a copy of a Report by the Civil Aviation Authority "Forecast of Air Traffic and Capacity of Airports in the London Area" which was published this morning.

'The Report, which is based on the latest estimates by the British Airports Authority and others of passenger and aircraft movements in 1980 and 1985, gives the Civil Aviation Authority's view on these figures and examines the ability of London's airports to meet the demand projected up to 1985 both for runway capacity and for ground handling capacity. It makes no attempt to evaluate the environmental consequences of the levels of traffic predicted. It emphasises the uncertainties and margins of error in the forecasts.

'The Report does not conflict with the judgment of the Roskill Commission that new airport capacity will be required in the early 1980s in South East England. Although the Civil Aviation Authority Study reaches the conclusion that the pressure on runway capacity will be less severe in the early 1980s than had been forecast earlier, it concludes that even with one runway at Maplin in operation there would be a shortage of available ground handling capacity at Heathrow, Gatwick and Maplin together in 1985. The main differences between the Roskill Commission's estimate and those in the present Report are that it would be possible to increase the number of aircraft movements at Gatwick by 50 per cent above the level assumed by the Roskill Commission, and there will be a little more use of wide-bodied aircraft by 1985 than the Commission assumed.

'Nothing in this Report gives grounds for the Government to reconsider its decision, taken in the light of the Roskill Commission's Report, that a third London Airport is required by the earliest practical date and that the best site for this expansion is Maplin. It offers a unique opportunity of providing for the necessary expansion of air transport for as far ahead as anyone can foresee, combined with a seaport and for sensible economic development in Essex. At the same time it offers the only civilised solution to the problem by bringing relief to many hundreds of thousands living in densely populated areas and increasingly disturbed by aircraft noise and congestion. In anticipation of the opening of Maplin the Government has already announced that Luton, Stansted and Southend Airports will be either closed or severely limited in use in due course and that there will be no second runway at Gatwick. The Government are determined to press on with the construction of Maplin so that the first runway is in operation as early as possible.'

CAA publishes London area traffic forecast

THE Civil Aviation Authority published on May 8 its forecasts* of air traffic and capacity at airports in the London area up to 1985. This study was carried out in consultation with the British Airports Authority, the British Airways Board, British Caledonian Airways, the Department of the Environment and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Basic assumptions

It has been necessary for the study to make certain assumptions concerning the future development of airports in the London area in the light of current Government policy. It assumes, therefore, that Maplin will open with one runway in 1980, that Southend and Stansted will then be closed to civil air transport movements, and that severe restrictions will be applied to operations at Luton. It recognises that the British Airports Authority's investment plans at Heathrow and Gatwick reflect the Government's general strategy for airport planning in the south-east, and therefore also assumes that there will be no further large-scale investment in terminal buildings, aprons, roads, etc. at these airports after the late 1970's, when development of Maplin will be rapidly building up. On this basis, the passenger handling capacity of Heathrow and Gatwick could reach a ceiling of around 55-60 million per annum. Forecasts are made for 1980 and 1985 taking account of runway and ground area capacity.

Forecasts for 1980

Looking ahead to 1980, before the first runway at Maplin becomes fully operational, the study forecasts spare runway capacity at Heathrow and Gatwick ranging from 9 to 18 per cent. The lower estimate assumes no Channel Tunnel and segregated operation of the Heathrow runways (ie landings and take-offs on separate runways). The higher estimate assumes the Channel Tunnel as now planned and mixed operation of the Heathrow runways (ie alternate landings and take-offs on each runway during peak periods).

In terms of ground area capacity—terminals, aprons, manoeuvring area, etc.—the balance of demand and capacity on the basis of the most likely forecast of traffic is broadly in line with the balance in terms of runway capacity. But at the upper limit of the traffic forecast ground area capacity would be fully used up, given the Channel Tunnel operational by that date, while there would be a 7 per cent overload of demand given no Channel Tunnel.

Forecasts for 1985

In 1985, with one runway operating at Maplin, but with Stansted and Southend closed, the balance of runway demand and capacity in the London area would be similar to that in 1980—somewhat tighter with Luton closed.

On the most likely forecast of traffic there would be a short-fall of ground area capacity in the London area, whether or not there is a

* *Forecasts of Air Traffic and Capacity at Airports in the London Area.* HMSO and other Government bookshops 45p, or by post from CAA Printing and Publication Services, Greville House, 37 Gratton Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 2BN.

Channel Tunnel. This occurs because of the limitations on ground area capacity at Heathrow and Gatwick, while Maplin's first runway adds only a limited capacity to the total system, due to the expected peakiness of its traffic, much of which in the early years would be transferred from Stansted, Southend and Luton. The short-fall in capacity in the system as a whole in 1985 could comfortably be met by a second runway at Maplin.

Notes

The Authority's work in forecasting London area traffic was referred to in a letter dated February 6, 1973 from the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, to the Minister for Aerospace, Mr. Michael Heseltine, following the Minister's request for advice about the Maplin project. In that letter Lord Boyd-Carpenter explained that 'the Authority has not given corporate consideration to the merits of the Maplin project as we have taken the view that this was a Government decision taken before the Authority came into existence. We have confined ourselves to considering ways of helping to ensure that the project is carried out as efficiently as possible from the aviation angle.' He could not give an authoritative view until the CAA's traffic forecast study was completed, but from material then available it was the Authority's view 'that additional airport capacity will be needed in the London area probably by or soon after 1980, with a subsequent need for more than one runway some five years thereafter.'

'From the aviation point of view this additional capacity could with advantage be found by increased use and development of the existing London airports. It is of course for the Government to decide whether other considerations such as noise offset the disadvantages to aviation and the additional cost of providing this capacity at a new airport. In making this judgment, Ministers will no doubt take account of possible developments of quieter aircraft. Our assessment takes account of the recent development and the likely growth in the use of wide bodied jets and the effect this has on aircraft movement rates.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
April 24, 1973		
1,021,047	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Sealed-contact assemblies for light current electromagnetic relays and relays incorporating such assemblies.
1,081,240	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Balanced polyhase modulator
1,117,579	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Manufacture of integrated circuits
1,122,749	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Manufacture of integrated circuits
1,141,726	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	A magnetic recording head
1,171,605	Societe d'Etudes de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques et Medicales E.R.A.S.M.E.	Improvements in or relating to N-(β-alkoxy-β-phenyl-ethyl)-pyridinium derivatives
1,239,377	ITT Industries Inc.	Capacitors for monolithic micro-circuits
1,267,738	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electron discharge tubes
April 27, 1973		
1,182,379	Hans Meyer	Mechanical oscillator
1,181,641	Ateliers des Charmilles SA	Electrical connectors to a workpiece to be machined electrochemically or by electro-erosion
1,279,433	Morton Alperin	Aerodynamic vehicles including apparatus for reducing sonic booms
1,291,399	Hans Liebherr	Truck mounted crane

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Air Travel Organisers' Licences

THE Civil Aviation Authority has released the eleventh list of names of air travel organisers to whom it proposes to grant Air Travel Organisers' Licences when they have paid the required fees and charges and have also fulfilled the Authority's bonding requirements. This is published below, together with amendments to licence details published in earlier lists.

The list of names also shows the number which the licence will be given when it is granted. This licence number will be exclusive to the original grantee and he will retain it for as many years as he continues to be entitled to hold a licence. In no circumstances will the number be allotted to any other air travel organiser.

The type of activity for which the licence may be issued is indicated as follows:

A The organisation of advance booking travel.
B The organisation of inclusive tours by air.
C The organisation of other forms of air travel as specified in the licence.
D Brokerage on behalf of an air operator wishing to make accommodation on an aircraft available to a travel organiser.

Proposed licence number	
ATOL 467 B	Abbeygate Travel Ltd.
ATOL 186 B	Henry Allan and Sons Travel Ltd.
ATOL 365 AB	Bales Tours Ltd.
ATOL 479 D	The Bank Line Ltd.
ATOL 484 BC	Cox and Kings Ltd.
ATOL 366 B	Croydon Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 428 B	Deal Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 492 B	F.E.L. Frontier Expeditions Ltd.
ATOL 260 BCD	Gemini Travel (London) Ltd.
ATOL 424 B	Linear Group Travel Ltd.
ATOL 466 B	Magic of Poland Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 408 B	Mayflower Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 495 B	Olympic Air Cruises Ltd.
ATOL 447 B	Progressive Tours Ltd.
ATOL 468 B	Seasport Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 488 B	Small World (Travel) Ltd.
ATOL 465 B	Tazab Travel Ltd.
ATOL 113 CD	Travel Centre (London)
ATOL 405 BCD	The Wayfarers Travel Agency Ltd.
ATOL 477 BCD	Wealdstone Travel Ltd.
AMENDMENTS	
ATOL 182 ACD	Fregata TFT Organisation Ltd.
ATOL 454 ABC	Das Travel Ltd. (T/A Mercury Air Holidays and Mercury Advance Booking Charter)

(Note: T/A = trading as)

Clothing manufacture in the N. East

I. J. DEWHIRST Limited are to lease a 3.8 acre site at the Pennywell Industrial Estate, Sunderland, administered by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The company are to build a 38,000 sq. ft. unit which will include office accommodation and canteen facilities. Sufficient land is available to allow for future expansion up to a total of 68,000 sq. ft. Dewhirsts are a Yorkshire based firm of shirt and blouse manufacturers. When full production is reached in the intial stage employment is expected for about 250, building up to 500 when the site is fully developed.

Swedish investment in Ulster

WITHIN a few months a Swedish concern, Regal Foods, will be operating in Northern Ireland, the first fruits of an 'Invest in Ulster' industrial promotion campaign in Sweden. Regal Foods' expansion is to be located at the New City of Craigavon. It will employ over 50 people, most of them men, in the processing of animal blood as high protein additives for use in food industries.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

FRIDAY, MAY 4

Trade with EFTA

Sir Geoffrey Howe, in reply to a question on the percentage of the United Kingdom's exports to the European Free Trade Association in 1964, 1970 and 1972, and to the latest available date in 1973, said: '12, 13, 14 and 14 in 1964, 1970, 1972 and the first quarter of 1973 respectively, taking the present composition of EFTA.'

Trade with Canada

Asked what was the value of British exports to Canada in 1960, 1965, 1970 and the most recent year for which figures are available, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that figures of United Kingdom exports to Canada in 1960 were given in Table 271 of the 1969 *Annual Abstract of Statistics;* for 1965 and 1970 in Table 286 of the 1972 *Annual Abstract of Statistics;* and for 1972 in Table V of the December 1972 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

North Sea oil

An estimate was asked for of the output from North Sea oil by 1980. Mr. Emery replied that estimates of reserves and production of North Sea oil and gas were being reviewed in the light of the latest drilling results. A report to Parliament on the outcome of this review would be presented shortly.

Terotechnology

Mr. Grant was asked to assess the total amount which could be saved if industry were able to maximise the benefits of terotechnology and what action was being taken towards this end, with particular regard to the endowing of studies at universities and other educational institutions.

'No assessment of the total potential savings can yet be made but it has been estimated that better maintenance engineering practices, which is one aspect of terotechnology, could save manufacturing industry alone up to £550 million per annum,' replied Mr. Grant. 'Wide publicity has recently been given to these potential savings by means of a series of advertisements in the national press and a large number of technical journals. The Department has financed a number of studies by educational institutions and the Committee for Terotechnology is at present considering other ways in which the benefits of terotechnology can be made known.' Answering a question on the definition of terotechnology, Mr. Grant said that the current definition was at present under review by the Committee for Terotechnology. Discussions with many interested bodies had been held at open meetings, and further seminars and conferences had been arranged.

Mr. Grant was then asked what action was being taken to encourage engineering institutions to take further initiatives with regard to multi-discipline education, training and management studies so that engineers were better able to deal with the demands of current and future terotechnology. He answered: 'The Department's Committee for Terotechnology is in continuing consultation with the engineering institutions and other bodies to consider how the educational and training needs of engineers can best be met in relation to terotechnology. Both the Committee for Industrial Technologies and the Department attach great importance to the multi-disciplinary approach in this field, which was the subject of a recent conference organised by the Council of Engineering Institutions and the Department. Every opportunity will be taken to reinforce this approach at further meetings and conferences which have been arranged.'

Concorde

A question was asked on the highest recorded overpressure reading obtained at any test station in the United Kingdom as a result of a supersonic flight by Concorde. Mr. Onslow answered: 'The highest characteristic overpressure of the 254 measurements taken to date on the West Coast Route has been 2.8 lbs/sq. ft. 220 of the measurements have been 2.21 lbs/sq. ft. or less.'

Mr. Onslow was also asked at what speed and height Concorde was travelling when it passed over St. Davids in supersonic flight on Thursday April 12. 'On April 12 Concorde passed 1½ miles to the west of St. David's Cathedral, at a speed of Mach 1.15, and at a height of 45,000 ft.,' he answered. In reply to another question, Mr. Onslow said that seven complaints had been received following test flights on the West Coast Route on April 12 and 27.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Ayrshire and in the Cheadle rural district.

MONDAY, MAY 7

Secretary of State's visit to USSR

The following statement was made by Mr. Walker on his recent official visit to the USSR: 'My visit to the Soviet Union was as Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation to the second meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission. The Delegation included my hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade; my hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, and senior representatives of British industry.

'Useful and constructive discussions were held at a high level, not only with the Joint Commission, but with the Soviet Prime Minister and senior Soviet Ministers. I am confident that this visit to Moscow will lead to an improvement in our general relations with the Soviet Union and to increased opportunities for expanding trade in both directions.

'I am placing in the Library a copy of the Communique issued at the conclusion of the Joint Commission meetings.'

Price increases

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked how many price increases had been authorised since January 1; and what had been their effect on the cost-of-living index. He answered: 'Between January 1 and April 28 I reached agreements covering six sectors of manufacturing industry and taking account of increases in the cost of certain imported raw materials; and also three service industries. I am arranging for a full list to be published in the Official Report. I also authorised price increases by 132 individual firms on grounds of financial difficulties.

'In the three months to mid-March, the index of retail prices for non-food items rose by 0.6 per cent.

VAT

A Member asked how many official complaints had been received concerning the abuse of VAT in total and on a weekly basis since its introduction to the most recent available date. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that Weights and Measures Inspectors received about 40,000 price complaints in the three weeks up to April 20 following the abolition of Purchase Tax and

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

SET and the introduction of VAT. Of these some 55 per cent were received in the first week, 30 per cent in the second week and 15 per cent in the third week.

In answer to another question he said that Weights and Measures Inspectors in Liverpool received about 700 complaints about price adjustments following the introduction of VAT between April 1 and April 27.

Asked what notice was given to local authorities Weights and Measures departments prior to the introduction of VAT, Sir Geoffrey said: 'The Government's intention to designate Weights and Measures Inspectors to investigate prices during the transition to VAT were announced in a White Paper in January (The Programme for Controlling Inflation: The Second Stage Cmnd 5205). They were subsequently discussed with the Local Authority Associations.'

VAT on furniture

A Member inquired about discussions between the DTI and with furniture manufacturers and retailers and the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trade Union on the effect of VAT on furniture prices and the reason for agreeing to the retailers increasing their mark-up by 6.67 per cent, thereby increasing the retail price beyond its pre-VAT price. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'No such discussions were held. I understand that the custom of the trade was to calculate the percentage mark-up on furniture on the wholesale price inclusive of Purchase Tax. Following the tax changes on April 1, the requirement was that prices should be adjusted in such a way that retailers' cash margins were not increased. Thus a variation in percentage mark-up need not imply any increase in cash margins, but if the Hon Gentleman has any specific case about which he has doubts perhaps he would write to me about it.'

Trade agreements

A Member who asked for what products, whether agricultural or industrial, the UK, as an EEC member, no longer had the powers to conclude trade agreements with third countries, was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe that trade agreements with third countries generally fell within the Common Commercial Policy and were negotiated by the Commission under a mandate from the Council of Ministers. For some international commodity agreements the member countries and the Commission were co-signatories.

English Tourist Board

Mr. Grant, in reply to a question on appointments to the English Tourist Board, said: 'Members of the English Tourist Board are selected for their wide experience of business and public affairs and consultations undertaken in finding suitable persons must necessarily remain confidential.'

Trade with Arab countries

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what was the balance of trade with Iran; and to what extent the import of non-petroleum products including dried fruits and carpets had increased in recent years, and also what was the balance of trade with Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Bahrein and Saudi Arabia. He answered that the *Annual Statements of Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom* and the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics* gave figures for these countries of imports cif and exports fob, but the difference between these figures was not a precise measure of the visible trade balance because, *inter alia*, of the difference in the bases of valuation. The above sources also provided an analysis of imports by commodity.

Bankruptcy Estates account

A question was asked on the total of monies deposited in the Bank of England in the Bankruptcy Estates account as at December 31, 1969, December 31, 1970, December 31, 1971 and December 31, 1972. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'I understand that the balances to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account at the Bank of England on the dates stated were as follows:

	£
December 31, 1969	191,379
December 31, 1970	113,450
December 31, 1971	224,009
December 31, 1972	275,473

Regional employment premiums

Mr. Grant was asked if the Secretary of State would seek to meet the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress at an early date to discuss with them the role of labour subsidies in regional development financial incentives. 'An invitation to discussions on the phasing out of REP has now gone to the CBI and the TUC,' he replied.

North Sea oil

An assessment of the number of UK designs of production platforms which might be suitable for use in North Sea conditions was asked for. Mr. Grant replied that there were probably about a dozen UK designs of production platform support structures of various types available or under development.

In reply to a Member who asked if foreign-based North Sea oil and gas operators would be encouraged to grant British firms a greater share of the needs for equipment on the drilling rigs, and a greater share of offshore supply contracts, Mr. Grant said: 'Our policy is to secure for British firms a full and fair opportunity to compete for orders: this is one of the major objectives of the Offshore Supplies Office which has been established.'

IMEG recommendations

A Member asked if selective financial support would be provided for research and development projects aimed at meeting the needs of offshore operators in very deep water areas as recommended by the IMEG report. Mr. Grant answered: 'Applications for support for R & D related to deep water technology will continue to be given full consideration particularly against the background of the IMEG report. The Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board is giving special attention to IMEG's recommendations.'

Fast reactor at Dounreay

Mr. Emery was asked to give the total cost of the building of the new prototype fast reactor at Dounreay and the expected date of completion. He answered: 'The present estimated capital cost to completion is about £43 million. Commissioning is in progress and it is expected that power will be raised by the end of the year.'

Steel industry

Referring to calculations of the productive capacity of the steel industry in the UK during the next decade, a Member asked what consideration was given to the possible use of aluminium as a replacement or substitute for steel products. Mr. Emery answered that the British Steel Corporation and the Government would take into account all factors which might affect steel demand including the possible impact of competitive materials.

Coal industry

In answer to a question on the estimated output of coal during 1973, Mr. Boardman said: 'The NCB expect output in 1973 to be in the region of 135-140 million tons.

Mr. Boardman was also asked what recent advice had been received on the contraction of the coal industry; and whether any request had been received for monies arising out of the Coal Industry Act to assist in reducing such contraction. Mr. Boardman answered: 'I have had a number of separate meetings with the National Coal Board, the Mining Unions and representatives of the main coal consumers at which the future level of demand for coal has been discussed. There has also been a request by the Unions and by certain Hon. Members for part of the monies available under the Coal Industry Act to be used to prevent a specific pit closure.'

Sanction-breaking

Asked if he was satisfied with his arrangements for obtaining information from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, in particular with regard to investigating allegations that British ships were engaged in illegal sanction-breaking against Rhodesia, Mr. Heseltine said: 'I am very satisfied with our consultative arrangements with the Chamber of Shipping, although these have not involved inquiries into alleged violations of UK sanctions against Rhodesia.'

Air services to China

In reply to two questions on an air services agreement between the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom, Mr. Onslow said arrangements had now been made for a British delegation to visit Peking towards the end of May to commence substantive talks with the Chinese Government on the negotiation of an Air Services Agreement.

Aircraft exports to China

A Member asked about the total aircraft export orders to the People's Republic of China, what prospects were in the offing, and to what extent joint production of airframes and aero-engines was now a possibility. Mr. Heseltine replied: 'China has so far ordered 18 Trident 2Es and two Trident 3Bs from Hawker Siddeley Aviation. A preliminary purchasing agreement has also been placed for three Concordes, two with Aerospatiale and one with the British Aircraft Corporation, and negotiations are continuing. A number of other projects are currently under discussion between British aircraft and aero-engine manufacturers and the Chinese, and I very much hope that further orders will be secured.'

Concorde

A Member asked what measurements of other phenomena had been taken to establish a basis of comparison for the readings being taken of pressure waves caused by Concorde supersonic flights. Mr. Heseltine said a number of comparative studies had been made. These showed that the effects of Concorde's sonic boom were no greater than many common phenomena.

Asked to what extent he had reached agreement with the USSR to establish a Concorde or supersonic flight corridor over northern USSR to the Far East, Mr. Walker said that Mr. Kosygin agreed during his recent visit to Moscow that there was considerable scope for co-operation on the development of routes for civil supersonic flights and for solving the many problems of supersonic operation. 'These matters will require detailed discussions at the official level,' he said.

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

TUESDAY, MAY 8

Imports from South Africa

In answer to a question on the value of imports into Great Britain from South Africa in 1960, 1965, 1970 and the most recent year for which figures are available, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'Information for 1960 is given in Table 270 of the 1969 issue and for 1965 and 1970 in Table 285 of the 1972 issue of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. and for 1972 in Table II of the December 1972 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*.'

Exports to Hong Kong

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked: 'the value of British exports to Hong Kong in 1960, 1965, 1970 and the most recent year for which figures are available'. '£41.7 million in 1960, including re-exports,' replied Sir Geoffrey, 'Information for 1965 and 1970 is given in Table 286 of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* for 1972, and for 1972 in Table V of the December 1972 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*.'

Fire insurance

'I am still considering the views of the insurance industry, including the Fire Offices Committee, and of other interested parties on the implementation of the Commission's main recommendation,' said Sir Geoffrey Howe, when asked what action was proposed in view of the representations made by the Fire Officers' Committee upon the findings of the Monopoly Commission's report on the supply of fire insurance.

Competition in the public sector

Suggestions were made that legislation should be introduced to permit the private sector to compete with the nationalised industries on equal terms within their own sectors and to allow the private sector energy industries to own facilities in, and compete with State-sector energy industries in all their sectors on the mainland of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boardman replied: 'Competition already exists in those sectors of the nationalised industries within my responsibility where it is appropriate and practicable. I have no proposals for altering the position where their activities are conducted as statutory monopolies or are subject to special statutory regulation.'

Colliery shale for aluminium production

A Member asked what evaluation had been made of the use of colliery shale for aluminium production in the UK, with the prospect of potash as a by-product. 'Appraisals made so far have not indicated the possibility of any economically viable processes for the extraction of aluminium from colliery shale either with or without potash as a by-product,' replied Mr. Boardman.

Exports to EFTA

Asked what percentage of the United Kingdom's exports went to the EFTA in 1964, 1970 and 1972, respectively, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: '14, 16 and 16, respectively, taking the composition of EFTA prior to December 31, 1972.'

Reverse trading preferences

A Member inquired if any of the pre-January 1, 1973 EEC trade agreements to which the United Kingdom must adhere contained arrangements for reverse trading preferences. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered that the agreements with Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Spain, Israel, Malta and Tunisia required reciprocity from the countries concerned in the trade field, though preferential treatment as such was only required in the case of the last four countries.

Valuation for stocks

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what method of valuation for stocks, etc., the DTI required of firms taking part in its regular statistical inquiries. 'To minimise the burden of form-filling, my Department accepts statistics of stocks based on firms' own methods of valuation,' he answered.

Weights and Measures Inspectors

In answer to a question on representations concerning the role of Weights and Measures Inspectors in the implementation of the Counter Inflation Act 1973, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that consultations were held with the Local Authority Associations and other interested parties before the arrangements were finalised. Sir Geoffrey said: 'Some 15 Local Authorities wrote to me independently expressing reservations about the procedure, while accepting the need to provide a comprehensive and consistent source of advice and assistance to the consumer.'

Industrial Liaison Officers

A list was asked for of universities and polytechnics with Industrial Liaison Officers at present. Mr. Grant said that 59 universities, polytechnics and colleges of technology had Industrial Liaison Centres attached to them, employing 65 Industrial Liaison Officers. They are listed below, and those where two Industrial Liaison Officers are employed are marked *A*

Eastern Region:
- North East Essex Technical College, Colchester
- Luton College of Technology
- Norwich City College
- Oxford Polytechnic
- The Slough College of Technology
- Watford College of Technology

East Midlands Region:
- Derby College of Art and Technology
- City of Leicester Polytechnic
- Northampton College of Technology
- Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham

London and South-East Region:
- Barking College of Technology
- Hendon College of Technology
- Medway and Maidstone College of Technology
- Croydon Technical College
- Enfield College of Technology
- The Thames Polytechnic, Greenwich
- The City University
- Kingston Polytechnic
- Poole Technical College
- Portsmouth Polytechnic
- Twickenham College of Technology
- Southampton College of Technology
- Waltham Forest Technical College
- The Polytechnic of Central London, Marylebone

Northern Region:
- Darlington College of Technology
- Teesside Polytechnic, Middlesbrough
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic

North West Region:
- Blackburn College of Technology and Design
- Bolton Institute of Technology
- Liverpool Polytechnic
- Manchester Polytechnic
- University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
- Oldham College of Technology
- Harris College, Preston
- Stockport College of Technology
- Wigan and District Mining and Technical College

Scotland:
- Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen
- *A* University of Strathclyde
- Paisley College of Technology

South West Region:
- Bristol Polytechnic
- Gloucester Technical College
- Taunton Technical College
- Cornwall Technical College, Redruth

Wales:
- Newport and Monmouthshire College of Technology
- Swansea College of Technology
- Glamorgan Polytechnic, Treforest

West Midlands Region:
- The City of Birmingham Polytechnic
- *A* University of Aston in Birmingham
- *A* Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry
- North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent
- *A* Wolverhampton Polytechnic
- Worcester Technical College

Yorkshire & Humberside Region:
- Bradford Technical College
- Doncaster College of Technology
- Grimsby College of Technology
- *A* The Polytechnic, Huddersfield
- Hull College of Technology, Kingston-upon-Hull
- Leeds Polytechnic
- *A* Sheffield Polytechnic

Mr. Grant was also asked the total cost borne by the DTI of salaries and other expenses arising from the appointments of industrial liaison officers in universities and polytechnics. 'The estimated costs paid by the Department in grants to Colleges for the Industrial Liaison Centre Service and for training of Industrial Liaison Officers in 1972/73 were £272,000,' he said. 'In addition some costs were incurred by the Department in managing the Service, but these are not separately recorded.'

In reply to a question on the number of Liaison Offices in universities and polytechnics which would close and how many Liaison Officers would become redundant as a result of the decision to withdraw support, Mr. Grant said: 'Not all colleges and universities involved in the Industrial Liaison Centre Service have yet decided the future of their offices and the Industrial Liaison Officers concerned, after July 31, 1973. At present it is known that 25 Centres will close and that 10 Industrial Liaison Officers have not been offered acceptable alternative employment by the College or Local Authority. The Colleges concerned are shown in the list below. A further 27 Centres will continue and seven have still to decide.

- North East Essex Technical College, Colchester
- Luton College of Technology
- Oxford Polytechnic
- The Slough College of Technology
- Watford College of Technology
- Northampton College of Technology
- Croydon Technical College
- The City University
- Kingston Polytechnic
- Poole Technical College
- Portsmouth Polytechnic
- Southampton College of Technology
- Waltham Forest Technical College

The Polytechnic of Central London
Bolton Institute of Technology
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
Oldham College of Technology
Wigan and District Mining and Technical College
University of Strathclyde
Swansea College of Technology
City of Birmingham Polytechnic
North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent
Wolverhampton Polytechnic
Worcester Technical College
Grimsby College of Technology

Computer industry

Mr. Grant answered a Member who asked if the Secretary of State was working towards a European solution of the marketing problems of the computer industry; and to what extent he supported the negotiations at present being conducted between ICL and Nixdorf AG. 'Marketing issues are primarily for the computer industry itself to resolve on commercial grounds,' he said. 'As regards ICL, the Government's view is that co-operation with other European computer companies, on the right commercial terms, is desirable. If the company concludes that there are prospects for a worthwhile association with Nixdorf AG, the Government will do what it appropriately can to facilitate such an association.'

Gravimetric standards at coal faces

Mr. Emery was asked to list the pits and the coal faces which did not meet the interim gravimetric standards at the latest convenient date. 'I am pleased that the proportion of faces which fail to meet the interim gravimetric standard has been reduced from over 30 per cent when the standard was first introduced on April 1, 1970 to 7.7 per cent at March 31, 1973,' said Mr. Emery. 'The composition of the list changes from month to month due to varying geological conditions at individual mines, and I have asked the Chairman of the National Coal Board to write to the hon. Member with an up-to-date list and other relevant information.'

Imported iron ore

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to state the percentage rise in the price of imported iron ore between 1965 and 1970 and between 1970 and 1973, respectively. Sir Geoffrey said that the average price of iron ore and concentrates rose by 15.9 per cent between 1965 and 1970 and by 15.6 per cent between 1970 and 1972. The rise between the first two months of 1972 and the corresponding period of 1973 was 6.2 per cent.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Wales and on Merseyside.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

Aircraft landing aids

A Member asked how many different navigational aids were in use at the world's major international airports, and what steps were taken to ensure that British pilots were familiar with all the various systems. Mr. Heseltine replied: 'I am advised by the Civil Aviation Authority that the radio navigational aids made available at major international airports for approach and landing purposes would normally include one or more of the following:

Very-high-frequency direction finding
Non-directional beacon
Instrument landing system (with fan markers)
Very-high-frequency omni-range in association with distance-measuring equipment.

At a small number of civil aerodromes precision approach radar is provided in addition to any other of the above aids. Operators of United Kingdom public transport aircraft are required under the terms of the Air Navigation Order 1972 to ensure by periodical tests that their pilots are proficient in the use of all systems they will be called upon to operate.'

To what degree was a pilot landing at an airport for the first time solely dependent on navigational and landing aids in the absence of any personal experience at the relevant airport? asked the Member. Mr. Heseltine said the basic techniques associated with the use of navigational and landing aids were common to any airports at which such aids were available. Pilots were trained and tested in their use and in addition drew upon their knowledge of the principles of airmanship acquired in the course of their training and subsequent experience.

Concorde flight claims

What was the average compensation per claim paid to those living in Pembrokeshire arising from Concorde supersonic flights, and what were the comparable figures for other counties over which the flights had taken place? asked a Member. Mr. Heseltine said that following the first 20 flights down the West Coast Route, 683 claims had been received of which 418 had after investigation been accepted. The average payment per claim in each county was as follows:

County	Average payment/claim accepted (£)
Pembrokeshire	17.83
Anglesey	0
Argyll	439.80
Arran and Bute	27.00
Ayrshire	63.36
Caernarvonshire	9.87
Cardiganshire	70.84
Carmarthenshire	0
Cornwall	54.27
Devonshire	0
Dunbarton	25.25
Inverness	20.38
Isle of Man	29.28
Northern Ireland	26.39
Perth	0
Renfrewshire	13.86
Ross	18.93
Sutherland	30.00
Wigtownshire	66.29

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from Industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	126			125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	18 p	−692 p	710 p
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	123	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	124	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	125	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	122	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	59	−122	181
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−90	−142	−5	31	115	−53	168
3rd qtr	126	128	141	122	175	−96	−114	4	−24	−113	−284	171
4th qtr	130			121 p	183 p	0	1	11	−6	−43p	−233 p	190 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+3.2	+3.6	−0.6	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+3.0	+6.1	+0.9	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	128.2	130.3	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	121.7	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.8	129.2	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.1	131.9	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	132.1	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.4	149.1	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	258
1973 1st qtr			117.1	145 p	172.4	8.0	164.5 p	151.0 p	108.7 p	665	2.9	229	248 p	276 p
1972 Jun	129.2	129.1	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	99.6	805	3.5	139	227	217
Jul	129.7	131.6	112 5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	198
Aug	129.6	131.7	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139 6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	131.1	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	131.3	133.7	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	132.2	135.1	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.5	149.1	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	132.9	136.2	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.9	149.7	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	133.1	135.2	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	158.7	150.3	108.4	703	3.1	201	247	264
Feb	135.1	138.1	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	164.9 p	151.1 p	108.8	660	2.9	238	252	269
Mar			119.4	136 p	173.4	8.2	169.9 p	151.6 p	109.0 p	630	2.8	254	245 p	295 p
Apr										617 p	2.7 p	275 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+1.6	+2.1	+3.0	−2.5	+1.8		+10.8	+1.3	+0.6	−12.8		+34.5	+2.6	+6.7
on a year earlier	+10.4	+9.8	+10.0	+20.2	+7.9		+21.9	+6.6	+13.3	−16.8		+97.9	+21.6	+30.4

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

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UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for March

THE export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by a little more than 1 per cent in March, while the import unit value index showed another substantial increase, of almost 3 per cent. The rise in the import index in March brought its level in the first quarter as a whole to 7½ per cent above that in the fourth quarter and 10 per cent above its average in the second half of last year. In contrast, the export unit value index in the first quarter was a little under 3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1972 and slightly more than 3 per cent above its level in the whole of the second half of last year. The terms of trade index fell by a point in March.

The unit value index for exports of manufactured goods was nearly 2 per cent higher in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter of last year. Within this group, the indices for chemicals, textiles and metals all rose by 4 per cent between the two quarters, with the increases widely spread among the commodities within the groups. The unit value index for exports of machinery and transport equipment continues to show little change, and it is the stability of unit values in this major group which is keeping down the rise in the index for total exports. The unit value index for exports of non-

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS 1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	160	160
1972	143	157	110	177	159
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	150
2nd quarter	135	148	108	162	167
3rd quarter	137	149	109	157	166
4th quarter	137	152	111	161	159
1972 1st quarter	139	155	111	170	156
2nd quarter	140	157	112	175	162
3rd quarter*	[144]	[160]	[111]	[169]	[141]
4th quarter	152	162	106	195	178
1973 1st quarter p	164	166	102	198	178
1972 January	140	154	110	160	157
February	139	154	111	173	160
March	140	156	112	177	150
April	140	156	112	175	158
May	139	157	113	175	157
June	140	157	112	175	172
July	142	158	111	158	156
August*	[145]	[162]	[112]	[143]	[100]
September*	[146]	[160]	[110]	[206]	[168]
October	147	161	110	202	183
November	152	161	106	198	177
December	157	163	104	187	172
1973 January p	159	165	104	194	180
February p	164	166	101	193	178
March p	168	168	100	207	177

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates. * Affected by the dock strike See Note (a).

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UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

manufactures rose by 9 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1972 and the first quarter of this year; basic materials, especially wool, and fuels were mainly responsible for this increase.

The rises between the fourth quarter of 1972 and the first quarter of 1973 in the unit value index for total imports and in the index numbers for two of the broad groups were well above any quarterly changes previously shown in this series of index numbers. Unit values of imports of basic materials rose by almost 12 per cent over this period, with those of wool, hides and skins, rubber and oils and fats rising particularly sharply. The index for food, drink and tobacco was 10 per cent higher in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter of last year. There were substantial increases in unit values of live animals, meat, cereals and animal foodstuffs and only dairy products in this group showed any fall in unit values. The unit value index for imports of fuels rose by 7 per cent between the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of 1973 while that for manufactured goods rose by almost 4 per cent.

Trends in United Kingdom trade will be discussed in the article on trade in April which will be published in *Trade and Industry* of May 24, 1973.

Notes

(a) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1972	143	153	128	120	151	157	135	161	134	139	160	172	156
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	128	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
2nd quarter	140	149	125	117	148	156	133	161	136	139	158	172	155
3rd quarter*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[160]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	152	162	140	124	158	162	139	166	138	144	165	177	161
1973 1st quarter	164	179	157	134	164	166	152	169	144	149	172	178	164
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154
May	140	149	124	117	148	157	133	161	135	138	158	172	156
June	141	150	127	116	149	156	133	161	136	142	156	172	154
July	143	150	129	117	152	158	135	162	136	136	158	174	157
August*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[162]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[160]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	147	157	133	122	155	161	138	166	139	141	164	177	160
November	152	162	141	125	157	161	136	166	137	144	165	177	161
December	157	168	147	127	162	163	142	167	138	147	168	177	160
1973 January	159	172	151	129	162	165	149	168	143	147	170	178	163
February	164	180	156	135	162	165	148	169	144	151	171	177	165
March	169	183	163	137	168	168	158	170	144	149	175	178	165

* Affected by the dock strike. See Note (a).

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greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(b) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	162	104	101	216	241	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1972	177	104	102	214	285	166	167	167	228	151	134	150	219
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
2nd quarter	179	106	104	217	285	174	171	176	246	157	143	158	222
3rd quarter *	[162]	..	..	..	..	[138]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	192	110	112	215	318	191	206	189	253	175	156	171	240
1973 1st quarter	203	113	113	227	342	183	176	186	255	169	147	165	253
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219
April	169	96	99	217	269	156	160	157	228	140	126	142	192
May	181	110	106	213	289	180	166	183	257	161	139	166	241
June	186	112	106	220	295	185	188	186	253	171	164	167	232
July	153	86	91	190	245	160	143	163	218	139	131	149	209
August *	[137]	..	..	..	..	[98]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September *	[196]	..	..	..	..	[157]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	203	125	120	211	330	198	215	197	260	183	177	172	259
November	203	112	118	230	341	202	218	200	272	190	169	185	231
December	171	94	98	204	282	172	185	170	227	152	124	154	229
1973 January	216	132	122	246	348	189	183	192	260	170	154	173	250
February	177	90	101	203	304	174	161	177	235	157	136	158	245
March	217	118	117	232	374	187	184	190	269	179	151	163	263

* Affected by the dock strike.

(*continued on next page*)

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	234	233	150	144	152	195	133	128	146	177
2nd quarter	162	162	107	100	220	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	160	160	102	101	202	239	239	170	175	169	218	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	213	256	256	166	155	170	225	150	144	154	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	103	101	223	271	271	162	164	163	223	147	132	147	207
2nd quarter	174	174	104	103	208	271	271	169	171	170	235	154	137	150	224
3rd quarter *	[169]	..	..	..	.	.	.	[149]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	193	193	109	112	216	327	327	185	191	185	253	166	150	169	239
1973 1st quarter	195	195	108	112	213	333	333	186	187	187	360	172	150	164	249
1972 January	163	163	100	99	202	259	259	164	177	160	223	149	132	152	177
February	174	174	107	107	208	272	272	166	159	170	229	151	136	151	229
March	179	179	102	96	258	281	281	158	156	158	218	142	128	139	214
April	173	173	99	104	216	271	271	165	170	163	230	145	127	150	202
May	172	172	108	103	196	266	266	164	164	169	236	149	125	146	247
June	176	176	105	100	212	276	276	177	179	177	240	167	158	155	225
July	157	157	90	92	207	246	246	164	149	167	223	147	132	149	219
August *	[146]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[107]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September *	[205]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[175]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	199	199	121	118	212	323	323	191	200	191	251	170	169	175	252
November	196	196	104	117	222	331	331	185	195	185	264	173	152	177	211
December	185	185	101	101	213	326	326	180	179	180	243	154	128	157	254
1973 January	193	193	115	106	212	326	326	187	186	188	259	170	155	168	241
February	190	190	98	110	212	327	327	186	183	189	254	169	146	168	256
March	203	203	109	118	214	346	346	183	194	184	266	177	149	156	252

* Affected by the dock strike. See Note (a).

STEEL

Consumption and stocks in the first quarter

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the first quarter of 1973 is provisionally estimated to have been 4,668,000 tonnes (6,278,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), after seasonal adjustment. This figure is substantially higher than the previous peak in steel consumption, in the second quarter of 1969, and indicates the high level of activity in steel-using industries.

Stocks

Stocks of finished steel held by consumers and merchants are estimated, after adjustment for normal seasonal factors, to have risen by 100,000 tonnes (135,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), to stand at just over 12 weeks' supply.

Note

Supplies of finished steel to the home market are usually calculated by taking total deliveries reported by the UK steel industry, plus imported supplies, and subtracting exports as recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*. As a result of delays in the recording of exports due to the dock strike in the third quarter of 1972 the *Overseas Trade Statistics* gave a figure for exports in that quarter that appeared to be too low. The exports recorded in the third and fourth quarters of 1972 have been re-allocated between the two quarters to take account of this.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

NB All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

	Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
	Thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
	(a)		(a)		(a)	
1968 1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969 1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970 1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
*3rd quarter	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
Total	17,637		− 0.8			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971 1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+0.7		4,488	4,520
2nd quarter	4,318	4,303	−5.8		4,172	4,158
3rd quarter	3,801	3,763	−8.0		4,108	4,067
4th quarter	4,022	3,960	−6.4		4,033	3,977
Total	16,801	16,722	−4.7			
1972 1st quarter		4,029		−14.2		3,933
2nd quarter		4,246		− 1.3		4,043
3rd quarter p		3,903		+ 3.7		4,215
4th quarter p		4,509		+13.9		4,496
Total p		16,687		− 0.2		
1973 1st quarter p		4,850		+20.4		4,668

* 14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
p provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.

Provisional results of the Census of Distribution for 1971

THIS is the third and last article presenting provisional results of the census of retailing and certain service trades for 1971. It gives preliminary estimates of trade through retail shops in England, Scotland and Wales and in each of the standard regions. Table 5 gives a regional analysis of the numbers of shops, turnover and persons engaged by form of organisation (co-operative societies, multiples and independents) and Table 6 gives a corresponding analysis by 7 broad kinds of business. Table 7 shows the share of total turnover in Great Britain accounted for by each country and region for all retail trade and for the 7 broad kinds of business. The broad kinds of business used in this article are consistent with the groupings of the 22 kinds of business shown in Tables 2 and 4 in the two earlier articles.

Tables 1 and 2, published in *Trade and Industry* of December 21, 1972, gave preliminary estimates of turnover and persons engaged in establishments engaged wholly or mainly in retailing (including the installation, maintenance, repair and hiring out of consumer goods) and in footwear repairing, hairdressing, and laundering, dry-cleaning and the hire of linen and industrial clothing. Table 1 gave a broad summary of the results and Table 2 analysed trade through retail shops by 22 kinds of business. Tables 3 and 4, published in *Trade and Industry* of January 25, 1973, gave further analyses of the preliminary estimates of trade through retail shops by the three different forms of organisation.

'Notes and definitions' and 'Notes on kinds of business' applying to all of the provisional results were included in the first article.

The provisional results given in this article are based, as was also the case for the two earlier articles, on satisfactory returns received up to the end of October 1972. Returns had been received by then for some two-thirds of all establishments covered by the census. However it had been possible to obtain sufficient data for the provisional results from all larger traders who had not by then made complete returns so that the effective coverage for all retail shops in terms of turnover was estimated at 80 per cent. For the tables in

(continued on next page)

TABLE 5. RETAIL SHOPS BY FORM OF ORGANISATION, COUNTRY AND STANDARD REGION, 1961, 1966, 1971, (a) (b)

		All retail shops			Co-operative societies			Multiples			Independents		
		Shops Number	Turnover £'000	Persons engaged Number	Shops Number	Turnover £'000	Persons engaged Number	Shops Number	Turnover £'000	Persons engaged Number	Shops Number	Turnover £'000	Persons engaged Number
GREAT BRITAIN	1971	485,346	15,217,963	2,562,045	15,053	1,100,644	131,521	67,479	6,061,363	819,217	402,814	8,055,955	1,611,307
	1966	504,412	11,131,816	2,555,737	26,684	1,015,938	173,458	73,852	3,837,244	741,833	403,876	6,278,634	1,640,446
	1961	542,301	8,828,111	2,484,622	29,396	959,339	195,144	66,701	2,578,898	632,661	446,204	5,289,875	1,656,817
	1961	*577,307*	*8,918,860*	*2,524,084*	29,396	959,339	195,144	*67,299*	*2,580,073*	*633,029*	*480,612*	*5,379,448*	*1,695,911*
ENGLAND	1971	414,068	13,113,250	2,196,744	11,653	906,610	109,200	58,307	5,335,741	711,426	344,108	6,870,899	1,376,118
	1966	427,419	9,591,825	2,186,886	20,457	816,682	139,761	64,193	3,386,725	643,893	342,769	5,388,417	1,403,232
	1961	*492,223*	*7,649,294*	*2,151,900*	22,868	765,290	156,148	*58,451*	*2,266,051*	*546,796*	*410,904*	*4,617,953*	*1,448,956*
SCOTLAND	1971	43,271	1,425,908	246,284	2,573	137,879	16,296	6,160	500,959	76,090	34,538	787,069	153,898
	1966	48,464	1,066,229	254,501	4,930	158,270	26,610	6,546	304,393	67,000	36,988	603,567	160,891
	1961	*53,386*	*870,187*	*255,195*	5,277	153,246	30,902	*5,840*	*210,892*	*59,670*	*42,269*	*506,049*	*164,623*
WALES	1971	28,007	678,805	119,017	827	56,156	6,025	3,012	224,662	31,701	24,168	397,987	81,291
	1966	28,529	473,762	114,350	1,297	40,986	7,087	3,113	146,126	30,940	24,119	286,650	76,323
	1961	*31,698*	*399,379*	*116,989*	1,251	40,803	8,094	*3,008*	*103,130*	*26,563*	*27,439*	*255,446*	*82,332*
STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND													
North	1971	27,012	823,668	147,967	1,099	65,459	8,455	4,027	330,049	50,280	21,886	428,160	89,232
	1966	26,413	595,728	144,329	3,002	92,108	15,360	4,290	195,397	42,313	19,121	308,223	86,656
	1961	*34,254*	*528,401*	*155,202*	3,169	93,542	17,698	*3,990*	*135,356*	*37,244*	*27,095*	*299,503*	*100,260*
Yorkshire and Humberside	1971	44,535	1,231,877	216,351	1,410	88,373	10,300	5,009	437,387	60,576	38,116	706,118	145,475
	1966	45,975	905,340	220,491	2,945	88,402	15,590	5,736	261,443	52,754	37,294	555,496	152,147
	1961	*57,566*	*751,424*	*225,384*	3,385	95,287	19,831	*5,421*	*179,842*	*45,844*	*48,760*	*476,295*	*159,709*
East Midlands	1971	30,035	855,292	160,596	1,764	118,699	14,591	3,121	277,698	39,712	25,150	458,895	106,293
	1966	30,447	630,524	145,795	2,594	105,836	18,024	3,440	180,847	36,052	24,413	343,840	91,719
	1961	*37,556*	*512,030*	*147,785*	2,691	94,291	18,659	*3,140*	*114,379*	*28,905*	*31,725*	*303,360*	*100,221*
East Anglia	1971	14,200	448,756	76,904	475	38,747	4,744	1,559	156,474	20,836	12,166	253,535	51,324
	1966	15,355	332,585	78,461	734	32,117	5,345	1,648	94,221	18,015	12,973	206,247	55,101
	1961	*15,931*	*240,778*	*71,078*	691	26,665	5,643	*1,458*	*57,307*	*14,080*	*13,782*	*156,806*	*51,355*
South East	1971	146,656	5,585,809	862,542	2,801	280,473	35,318	26,070	2,616,299	328,247	117,785	2,689,037	498,977
	1966	149,459	4,074,946	871,359	3,995	222,267	39,630	28,815	1,692,391	301,358	116,649	2,160,288	530,371
	1961	*164,369*	*3,186,012*	*837,907*	4,655	200,725	42,932	*26,508*	*1,156,294*	*260,896*	*133,206*	*1,828,994*	*534,079*
Greater London	1971	68,046	2,716,110	396,599	1,069	119,601	14,932	12,727	1 259,448	154,939	54,250	1,337,061	226,728
	1966	70,927	2,125,291	421,135	1,439	92,749	15,876	16,041	920,324	157,298	53,447	1,112,218	247,961
	1961	*82,778*	*1,754,215*	*433,983*	1,798	87,117	18,545	*15,311*	*670,215*	*144,829*	*65,669*	*996,883*	*270,609*
Remainder of South East	1971	78,610	2,869,700	465,943	1,732	160,872	20,386	13,343	1,356,851	173,308	63,535	1,351,976	272,249
	1966	78,532	1,949,655	450,224	2,556	129,518	23,754	12,774	772,067	144,060	63,202	1,048,070	282,410
	1961	*81,591*	*1,431,797*	*403,924*	2,857	113,609	24,387	*11,197*	*486,079*	*116,067*	*67,537*	*832,109*	*263,470*
South West	1971	35,629	998,381	185,678	871	64,283	7,631	4,550	386,720	55,358	30,208	547,378	122,689
	1966	33,494	713,081	173,385	1,587	57,423	9,797	4,566	233,091	46,717	27,341	422,568	116,871
	1961	*38,117*	*571,376*	*171,933*	1,693	52,248	11,206	*4,011*	*149,917*	*38,886*	*32,413*	*369,211*	*121,841*
West Midlands	1971	43,815	1,307,157	220,437	1,349	103,388	12,393	6,123	511,336	70,111	36,343	692,433	137,933
	1966	45,503	963,799	223,077	2,020	95,114	15,683	6,605	326,383	65,896	36,878	542,302	141,498
	1961	*52,855*	*782,882*	*215,455*	2,137	84,062	16,228	*5,697*	*208,082*	*51,952*	*45,021*	*490,738*	*147,275*
North West	1971	72,186	1,862,309	326,269	1,884	147,187	15,768	7,848	619,778	86,306	62,454	1,095,344	224,195
	1966	80,773	1,375,822	329,989	3,580	123,416	20,332	9,093	402,953	80,788	68,100	849,454	228,869
	1961	*91,575*	*1,076,391*	*327,156*	4,447	118,470	23,951	*8,226*	*264,874*	*68,989*	*78,902*	*693,048*	*234,216*

(a) Including estimates for non-response.

(b) The figures given for 1961 in italics include all market stalls and mobile shops. The figures for 1966 and 1971 include only fixed lockable premises in permanent markets and market stalls and mobile shops operated by co-operative societies and multiple shop retailers. The Great Britain figures for 1961 not shown in italics are comparable with the Great Britain figures for 1966 and 1971. Figures for 1961, 1966 and 1971 for co-operative societies are comparable throughout. (See text of article under 'Market stalls and mobile shops'.)

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION

continued

the present article, regional coverage varied from 76 per cent to 81 per cent, as follows:

	per cent		per cent
Scotland	80	South East	81
Wales	77	*Greater London*	78
North	81	*Remainder of SE*	83
Yorkshire and		South West	79
Humberside	80	West Midlands	80
East Midlands	81	North West	76
East Anglia	81		

Form of organisation

The terms co-operative society, multiple and independent are used in this article to denote, respectively, retail organisations of the Co-operative Movement, other retail organisations with 10 or more branches and retail traders (other than co-operative societies) with less than 10 branches. Where retail shops belong to a non-retail organisation, the retail side of the business is classified as a multiple or independent organisation according to the number of retail shops owned by that business.

Market stalls and mobile shops

Because of the difficulties of enumerating all market traders and mobile shop operators who do not also trade through a retail shop

TABLE 6. RETAIL SHOPS BY BROAD KIND OF BUSINESS, COUNTRY AND STANDARD REGION, 1961, 1966, 1971, (a) (b)

		All retail shops			Grocers and provision dealers			Other food retailers			Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents		
		1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971
GREAT BRITAIN													
Shops	number	542,301	504,412	485,346	146,777	123,385	107,563	114,655	104,359	94,281	70,108	63,333	54,024
Turnover	£'000	8,828,111	11,131,816	15,217,963	2,350,711	2,907,655	3,992,806	1,727,896	2,081,314	2,606,110	797,833	1,045,572	1,297,239
Persons engaged	number	2,484,622	2,555,737	2,562,045	551,601	522,343	530,895	471,533	459,358	435,615	249,853	297,762	306,010
Shops	number	*577,307*			*151,154*			*127,304*			*70,662*		
Turnover	£'000	*8,918,860*			*2,366,805*			*1,770,600*			*799,622*		
Persons engaged	number	*2,524,084*			*556,953*			*489,438*			*250,717*		
ENGLAND													
Shops	number	*492,223*	427,419	414,068	*126,598*	102,191	88,695	*108,936*	*88,965*	80,959	*58,167*	52,145	45,894
Turnover	£'000	*7,649,294*	9,591,825	13,113,250	*1,988,894*	2,459,486	3,361,527	*1,538,546*	1,819,305	2,276,455	*676,632*	889,734	1,125,388
Persons engaged	number	*2,151,900*	2,186,886	2,196,744	*466,842*	436,332	444,086	*415,713*	391,778	374,266	*212,351*	256,254	267,151
SCOTLAND													
Shops	number	*53,386*	48,464	43,271	*14,217*	11,933	10,627	*12,137*	10,454	8,614	*8,649*	7,667	5,219
Turnover	£'000	*870,187*	1,066,229	1,425,908	*252,450*	297,413	419,264	*164,149*	191,606	234,418	*89,723*	113,410	124,077
Persons engaged	number	*255,195*	254,501	246 284	*58,364*	55,564	55,907	*53,819*	50,264	44,044	*27,153*	29,211	25,730
WALES													
Shops	number	*31,698*	28,529	28,007	*10,339*	9,261	8,241	*6,231*	*4,940*	4,708	*3,846*	3,521	*2,911*
Turnover	£'000	*399,379*	473,762	678,805	*125,461*	150,756	212,016	*67,905*	70,403	95,236	*33,267*	42,428	47,775
Persons engaged	number	*116,989*	114,350	119,017	*31,747*	30,447	30,902	*19,906*	17,316	17,305	*11,213*	12,297	13,129
STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND													
North													
Shops	number	*34,254*	26,413	27,012	*10,366*	7,663	7,066	*8,365*	6,340	5,660	*3,980*	2,709	2,804
Turnover	£'000	*528,401*	595,728	823,668	*163,581*	176,163	244,215	*93,179*	108,337	126,917	*40,614*	44,901	66,089
Persons engaged	number	*155,202*	144,329	147,967	*38,643*	33,115	32,567	*29,276*	27,558	26,469	*14,665*	13,831	16,467
Yorkshire and Humberside													
Shops	number	*57,566*	45,975	44,535	*17,453*	12,297	10,911	*12,841*	9,540	9,207	*6,260*	5,176	4,862
Turnover	£'000	*751,424*	905,340	1,231,877	*224,725*	245,751	331,577	*137,151*	172,277	195,628	*58,974*	78,979	106,199
Persons engaged	number	*225,384*	220,491	216,351	*56,658*	45,575	45,505	*40,977*	40,489	36,417	*21,764*	26,361	27,293
East Midlands													
Shops	number	*37,556*	30,447	30,035	*10,677*	8,992	8,084	*8,079*	5,848	5,532	*3,924*	3,330	2,768
Turnover	£'000	*512,030*	630,524	855,292	*157,361*	189,712	253,467	*102,504*	121,294	146,201	*36,249*	44,509	60,878
Persons engaged	number	*147,785*	145,795	160,596	*36,622*	33,942	34,211	*28,545*	25,625	35,416	*15,311*	17,488	18,385
East Anglia													
Shops	number	*15,931*	15,355	14,200	*4,682*	4,389	3,907	*3,695*	3,206	2,578	*1,679*	1,485	1,216
Turnover	£'000	*240,778*	332,585	448,756	*69,289*	93,690	129,645	*49,052*	64,598	74,641	*15,886*	22,291	25,793
Persons engaged	number	*71,078*	78,461	76,904	*17,417*	17,473	17,956	14,297	14,681	12,790	*5,964*	7,585	7,991
South East													
Shops	number	*164,369*	149,459	146,656	*32,321*	26,353	24,214	*36,830*	31,490	28,631	*22,235*	20,330	17,922
Turnover	£'000	*3,186,012*	4,074,946	5,585,809	*713,039*	939,952	1,301,616	*653,999*	768,975	991,285	*319,865*	407,398	487,829
Persons engaged	number	*837,907*	871,359	862,542	*151,409*	152,715	158,932	*161,390*	151,839	137,710	*87,431*	105,964	107,687
Greater London													
Shops	number	*82,778*	70,927	68,046	*12,944*	9,994	8,790	*18,800*	15,316	13,571	*12,071*	10,288	9,198
Turnover	£'000	*1,754,215*	2,125 291	2,716,110	*332,135*	412,255	532,697	*345,518*	383,228	462,547	*185,380*	224,069	254,795
Persons engaged	number	*433,983*	421,135	396,599	*64,111*	60,717	59,757	*80,070*	70,402	60,907	*43,190*	47,046	49,103
Remainder of South East													
Shops	number	*81,591*	78,532	78,610	*19,377*	16,359	15,424	*18,030*	16,174	15,060	*10,164*	10,042	8,724
Turnover	£'000	*1,431,797*	1,949,655	2,869,700	*380,904*	527,698	768,920	*308,481*	385,746	528,739	*134,485*	183,328	233,034
Persons engaged	number	*403,924*	450,224	465,943	*87,298*	91,998	99,175	*81,320*	81,437	76,803	*44,241*	58,918	58,584
South West													
Shops	number	*38,117*	33,494	35,629	*10,786*	9,157	8,392	*8,685*	6,893	6,609	*3,949*	3,599	3,471
Turnover	£'000	*571,376*	713,081	998,381	*157,436*	196,414	268,665	*118,540*	134,259	171,860	*40,455*	54,763	79,872
Persons engaged	number	*171,933*	173,385	185,678	*40,315*	38,357	39,918	*33,796*	29,655	29,938	*13,758*	18,059	20,866
West Midlands													
Shops	number	*52,855*	45,503	43,815	*15,089*	11,861	10,323	*11,317*	9,083	8,586	*5,525*	4,980	4,260
Turnover	£'000	*782,882*	963,799	1,307,157	*206,786*	242,061	347,756	*176,481*	200,181	250,745	*62,743*	80,845	109,900
Persons engaged	number	*215,455*	223,077	220,437	*49,449*	44,505	47,207	*44,087*	40,323	37,784	*19,469*	24,836	24,822
North West													
Shops	number	*91,575*	80,773	72,186	*25,224*	21,479	15,798	*19,124*	16,565	14,156	*10,615*	10,536	8,591
Turnover	£'000	*1,076,391*	1,375,822	1,862,309	*296,677*	375,744	484,584	*207,641*	249,386	319,178	*101,847*	156,047	188,829
Persons engaged	number	*327,156*	329,989	326,269	*76,329*	70,650	67,790	*63,345*	61,608	57,742	*33,989*	42,130	43,640

(a) Including estimates for non-response.

(b) The figures given for 1961 in italics include all market stalls and mobile shops. The figures for 1966 and 1971 include only fixed lockable premises in permanent markets and market stalls and mobile shops operated by co-operative societies and multiple shop retailers. The Great Britain figures for 1961 not shown in italics are comparable with the Great Britain figures for 1966 and 1971. (See text of article under 'Market stalls and mobile shops.')

or shops, no estimates for non-response were made for 1961 in respect of these forms of trading. The totals for retail trade published for 1961 therefore combined aggregates of returns received from such traders with figures for shop trading which included estimates for non-response. For the 1971 census it has been decided to exclude market stalls and mobile shops from all shop figures except where they belonged to traders who also traded through fixed premises. Figures for the excluded market stalls and mobile shops were shown in Table 1 in the first article.

As the 1966 census covered only market stalls and mobile shops operated by traders who also traded through fixed premises, the 1966 figures for shop trading in all three provisional results articles are directly comparable with those for 1971. The 1961 figures in the first two provisional results articles were taken from Table A of Volume 1 of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1966 which showed alternative 1961 census results on a Great Britain basis after adjustment to remove the market traders and mobile shops omitted from the 1966 census. Corresponding adjustments cannot be made to the full regional analysis originally published for 1961. The italicised figures for 1961 in Tables 5 and 6 in this article include all market stalls and mobile shops and only the Great Britain figures are directly comparable for the three years shown.

The regional spread of sales

England's share of the total turnover of retail shops in Great Britain remained the same in 1971 as in 1966 at 86.2 per cent with Scotland's share dropping from 9.6 per cent to 9.4 per cent and the

(continued on next page)

TABLE 6
continued

Clothing and footwear shops			Household goods shops			Other non-food retailers			General stores				
1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971		
													GREAT BRITAIN
86,555	83,099	81,139	60,343	65,843	73,664	60,113	61,382	70,371	3,750	3,011	4,304	number	Shops
1,366,737	1,719,336	2,247,644	948,335	1,292,186	1,939,381	706,913	1,019,225	1,572,825	929,687	1,066,529	1,561,956	£'000	Turnover
396,996	410,509	390,982	264,686	289,544	297,276	237,208	269,739	296,048	312,745	306,482	305,219	number	Persons engaged
96,612			*63,476*			*64,349*			*3,750*			number	*Shops*
1,384,576			*955,114*			*712,455*			*929,687*			£'000	*Turnover*
405,079			267,541			*241,611*			*312,745*			number	*Persons engaged*
													ENGLAND
83,430	70,383	69,370	*55,932*	57,884	64,519	*56,035*	53,384	61,136	*3,125*	2,467	3,495	number	Shops
1,180,030	1,471,513	1,927,663	*834,875*	1,133,782	1,708,249	*620,212*	896,668	1,375,155	*810,105*	921,335	1,338,814	£'000	Turnover
343,576	349,136	334,937	*231,646*	251,940	259,221	*209,271*	237,197	258,017	*272,501*	264,249	259,066	number	Persons engaged
													SCOTLAND
8,218	8,070	7,141	*4,445*	5,134	5,538	*5,326*	4,840	5,569	394	366	563	number	Shops
141,551	169,836	218,606	*79,402*	110,785	145,845	*60,565*	78,325	124,813	*82,347*	104,855	158,885	£'000	Turnover
42,427	41,600	37,964	*24,108*	26,498	24,334	*21,565*	20,926	24,617	*27,759*	30,440	33,688	number	Persons engaged
													WALES
4,964	4,646	4,628	*3,099*	2,825	3,607	*2,988*	3,158	3,666	*231*	178	246	number	Shops
62,995	77,986	101,375	*40,837*	47,619	85,288	*31,678*	44,232	72,858	*37,235*	40,338	64,257	£'000	Turnover
19,076	19,773	18,081	*11,787*	11,108	13,721	*10,775*	11,616	13,414	*12,485*	11,793	12,465	number	Persons engaged
													STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND
													North
4,951	3,928	4,131	***3,120***	2,658	3,506	*3,140*	2,864	3,494	*332*	251	351	number	Shops
73,649	85,119	111,194	*50,463*	53,978	90,610	*34,503*	45,215	71,508	*72,413*	82,015	113,135	£'000	Turnover
21,645	20,555	19,814	*14,027*	12,956	15,037	*11,741*	12,544	13,921	*25,205*	23,770	23,692	number	Persons engaged
													Yorkshire and Humberside
9,622	7,835	7,333	*5,404*	5,742	5,963	*5,677*	5,186	5,938	*309*	199	321	number	Shops
114,221	145,478	173,319	*85,823*	110,029	163,533	*57,816*	77,566	120,225	*72,714*	75,260	141,397	£'000	Turnover
35,686	37,240	33,435	*25,025*	26,682	26,853	*19,971*	21,783	23,493	*25,303*	22,361	23,355	number	Persons engaged
													East Midlands
6,880	4,939	4,899	*3,974*	4,029	4,498	*3,815*	3,154	3,944	*207*	155	310	number	Shops
77,028	88,813	115,017	*59,856*	81,941	120,813	*37,461*	49,558	79,148	*41,571*	54,697	79,767	£'000	Turnover
23,560	22,353	22,055	*16,917*	17,867	18,838	*13,468*	13,649	16,735	*13,362*	14,871	14,956	number	Persons engaged
													East Anglia
2,298	2,306	1,973	*1,631*	1,747	2,191	*1,824*	2,129	2,178	*122*	93	157	number	Shops
35,133	47,263	60,240	*26,016*	38,522	63,144	*21,232*	37,146	48,979	*24,170*	29,074	46,313	£'000	Turnover
10,474	11,392	10,311	*7,608*	8,992	9,739	*7,324*	10,149	9,137	*7,994*	8,189	8,980	number	Persons engaged
													South East
28,115	25,488	25,239	*21,341*	23,167	25,477	*22,386*	21,669	23,943	*1,141*	962	1,230	number	Shops
502,892	644,112	859,683	*354,662*	493,451	739,201	*282,660*	412,660	622,870	*358,894*	408,399	583,325	£'000	Turnover
136,570	141,552	138,753	*91,051*	99,875	102,766	*90,051*	104,392	106,129	*120,005*	115,022	110,565	number	Persons engaged
													Greater London
15,146	12,866	12,748	*11,398*	11,843	12,139	*11,862*	10,200	11,125	*557*	420	475	number	Shops
302,892	375,389	475,415	*196,546*	263,437	356,455	*162,266*	218,347	312,173	*229,478*	248,566	322,028	£'000	Turnover
78,011	77,243	72,460	*46,032*	48,005	46,357	*48,071*	49,539	48,150	*74,498*	68,183	59,865	number	Persons engaged
													Remainder of South Eas
12,969	12,622	12,491	*9,943*	11,324	13,338	*10,524*	11,469	12,818	*584*	542	755	number	Shops
200,000	268,723	384,268	*158,118*	230,013	382,746	*120,394*	194,313	310,696	*129,416*	159,833	261,297	£'000	Turnover
58,559	64,309	66,293	*45,019*	51,870	56,409	*41,980*	54,853	57,979	*45,507*	46,839	50,700	number	Persons engaged
													South West
5,538	4,932	5,268	*4,286*	4,162	5,479	*4,611*	4,508	6,118	*262*	243	292	number	Shops
84,891	102,059	137,364	*61,660*	80,965	126,642	*50,086*	70,851	122,855	*58,310*	73,772	91,123	£'000	Tunover
27,072	25,751	24,965	*19,071*	20,249	21,738	*18,026*	20,013	27,702	*19,895*	21,301	20,551	number	Persons engaged
													West Midlands
9,549	8,150	7,777	*5,851*	5,973	6,686	*5,186*	5,191	5,811	*338*	265	372	number	Shops
124,124	156,323	192,922	*80,091*	111,324	159,929	*55,866*	86,627	131,081	*76,793*	86,438	114,824	£'000	Turnover
35,871	38,901	35,736	*22,560*	26,226	25,433	*18,928*	22,729	25,507	*25,091*	25,557	23,948	number	Persons engaged
													North West
16,477	12,805	12,750	*10,325*	10,406	10,719	*9,396*	8,683	9,710	*414*	299	462	number	Shops
168,093	202,346	277,924	*116,305*	163,571	244,377	*80,588*	117,047	178,489	*105,240*	111,681	168,928	£'000	Turnover
52,698	51,392	49,868	*35,387*	39,093	38,817	*29,762*	31,938	35,393	*35,646*	33,178	33,019	number	Persons engaged

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION
continued

share of Wales rising from 4.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The swing of 0.2 per cent was associated with an increase between 1966 and 1971 of 43 per cent—at current prices—in the total turnover of shops in Wales as against the 37 per cent increase recorded for Great Britain as a whole. The increase in turnover of Scotland's shops was 34 per cent.

The provisional results show that among the standard regions of England higher shares of total turnover were recorded for the South West Region (up from 6.4 per cent to 6.6 per cent) and for the South East Region (up from 36.6 per cent to 36.7 per cent). Within the latter there was a marked movement of trade away from Greater London to the remainder of the region. Turnover of shops in Greater London increased by only 28 per cent compared with an increase in the remainder of the South East Region of 47 per cent.

The largest fall in share of total turnover shown by the provisional figures was for the North West Region (down from 12.4 per cent to 12.2 per cent). Smaller falls were recorded for the East Midlands and West Midlands Regions.

Definitions of standard regions

North: Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire—North Riding.
Yorkshire and Humberside: Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey, Yorkshire—East Riding, Yorkshire—West Riding.
North West: Cheshire, Derbyshire—High Peak District (ie Buxton MB, Glossop MB, New Mills UD, Whaley Bridge UD, Chapel en le Frith RD), Lancashire.
East Midlands: Derbyshire (excluding High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire—Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire—Parts of Kesteven, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland.
West Midlands: Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire.
East Anglia: Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Suffolk.
South East: Greater London (City of London and London Boroughs), Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Poole MB, Essex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, Sussex.
South West: Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, Devon, Dorset (excluding Poole MB), Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire.

Rounding of figures

There may be small discrepancies between the sums of individual figures and the totals shown because of rounding.

Final results of the Census

Final results will be published by HMSO as the 'Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971'. The report will be in 14 parts. Part 1 (Great Britain figures for retail outlets) is due to be published around the end of 1973 to be followed at intervals over a period of about six months by Parts 2 to 11 (country and regional figures for retail outlets) and then by Part 12 (Regional summary and index). Tables for retail organisations will be published as Part 13 in mid 1974 to be followed later in the year by a supplement containing special articles and analyses.

Inquiries

Inquiries about the Census of Distribution for 1971 should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon, NPT 1XG (Tel. Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000). A limited number of copies of re-prints of this article and the previous articles published on December 21, 1972 and January 25, 1973 are available and can be obtained free of charge on application to the BSO at the above address.

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY COUNTRY AND STANDARD REGION, 1966, 1971

		All retail shops	Grocers and provision dealers	Other food retailers	Confectioners, tobacconists newsagents	Clothing and footwear shops	Household goods shops	Other non-food retailers	General stores
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GREAT BRITAIN	1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ENGLAND	1971	86.2	84.2	87.4	86.8	85.8	88.1	87.4	85.7
	1966	86.2	84.6	87.4	85.1	85.6	87.7	88.0	86.4
SCOTLAND	1971	9.4	10.5	9.0	9.6	9.7	7.5	7.9	10.2
	1966	9.6	10.2	9.2	10.8	9.9	8.6	7.7	9.8
WALES	1971	4.5	5.3	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.1
	1966	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.8
STANDARD REGIONS OF ENGLAND									
North	1971	5.4	6.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	7.2
	1966	5.4	6.1	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	7.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	1971	8.1	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.7	8.4	7.6	9.1
	1966	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.1
East Midlands	1971	5.6	6.4	5.6	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.0	5.1
	1966	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	6.3	4.9	5.1
East Anglia	1971	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0
	1966	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.6	2.7
South East	1971	36.7	32.6	38.0	37.6	38.3	38.1	39.6	37.3
	1966	36.6	32.3	37.0	39.0	37.5	38.2	40.5	38.3
Greater London	1971	17.9	13.3	17.8	19.6	21.2	18.4	19.9	20.6
	1966	19.1	14.2	18.4	21.4	21.8	20.4	21.4	23.3
Remainder of South East	1971	18.9	19.3	20.3	18.0	17.1	19.7	19.8	16.7
	1966	17.5	18.2	18.5	17.5	15.6	17.8	19.1	15.0
South West	1971	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.5	7.8	5.8
	1966	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.2	5.9	6.3	7.0	6.9
West Midlands	1971	8.6	8.7	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.4
	1966	8.7	8.3	9.6	7.7	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1
North West	1971	12.2	12.1	12.3	14.6	12.4	12.6	11.4	10.8
	1966	12.4	12.9	12.0	14.9	11.8	12.7	11.5	10.5

CATERING TRADES

Turnover in March

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the first quarter was 3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of last year, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This continues the upward trend shown in recent periods.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972 4th quarter	13	16	13	12	9
1973 1st quarter	13	17	14	13	13
March	11	17	14	11	14

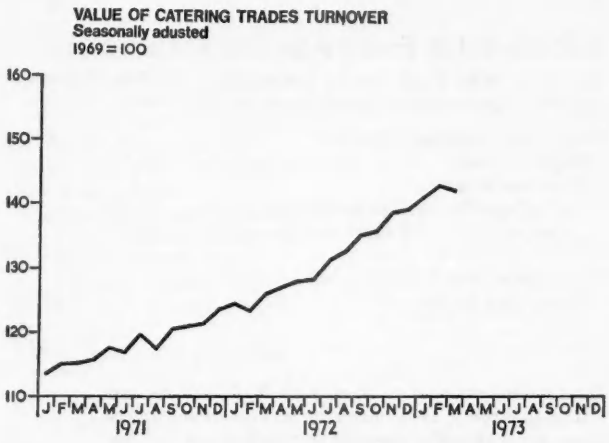
VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adusted
1969 = 100
160
150
140
130
120
110
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1969 1st quarter	97
2nd quarter	99
3rd quarter	101
4th quarter	102
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
1972 July	131
August	133
September*	135
October	136
November	139
December*	139
1973 January	141
February	143
March*	142
1972 October-December	138
1973 January-March	142
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The March 1973 period was the five weeks from February 25, 1973 to March 31, 1973. The March 1972 period was the five weeks from February 27, 1972 to April 1, 1972.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, May 11, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Istrian Interlude	BR/E 36808/13/5/78	26	May 7	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Drummer Films Ltd.
The Table	BR/E 36811/13/5/78	11	May 8	Harpoon Pictures Ltd.	Harpoon Pictures Ltd.
The Huntsman	BR/E 36812/13/5/78	16	May 8	Contemporary Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Father Dear Father	BR/E 36816/13/5/78	99	May 9	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Sedgemoor Productions Ltd. and MM Film Productions Ltd.
Something To Hide	BR/E 36817/13/5/78	97	May 10	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Avton Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2292	BR/E 36735/13/5/78	8	May 11	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2292A	BR/E 36736/13/5/78	7	May 11	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
(a) Sunlight on Cold Water (b) Un Peu de Soleil Dans L'eau Froide	EC 36810/13/5/78	110	May 8	LMG Film Distributors Ltd.	S.N.C., Paris and Mega Film, Rome
Just Before Nightfall	EC 36813/13/5/78	107	May 8	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Les Films La Boetie, Paris and Cinemar, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Birds of Prey	F 36806	75	May 7	British Lion Films Ltd.	Tomorrow Entertainment Inc.
Lady Ice	F 36807	92	May 7	British Lion Films Ltd.	Tomorrow Entertainment Inc.
Across 110th Street	F 36809	100	May 7	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Film Guarantors Inc. Prod.
The Thief Who Came To Dinner	F 36814	106	May 8	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Yorkin-Lear Productions
Minamata	F 36815	122	May 8	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Higashi Production, Tokyo
Stanley	F 36818	96	May 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Crown International Pictures Incorporated
Blood Mania	F 36819	81	May 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Crown International Pictures Incorporated

Amendments to the Register:
The title of the film 'I am Frigid—Why? (EC 36759/8/4/78) registered on April 4, 1973 has been amended to 'She Should Have Stayed In Bed'.
The title of the film 'It's A 2 ft 6 in. Above the Ground World' (BR/E 36599/4/2/78) registered on January 29, 1973, has been amended to 'The Love Ban'.
The registration number of the film 'Freedom For Love' registered on June 27, 1972, has been amended to EC 36269/2/7/77 and the maker corrected to TV13 Fernseh-und Filmges GmbH. Munich.
The registration number of the film 'Erotic Witchcraft' registered on April 4, 1973 has been amended to EC 36753/8/4/78.
The registration number of the film 'Unsatisfied Virgins' registered on September 25, 1972 has been amended to EC 36401/1/10/77.
The registration number of the film 'Hands Off Gretel' registered on April 20, 1971 has been amended to EC 35450/24/4/76.
The registration number of the film 'The Naked Countess' registered on January 6, 1972 has been amended to EC 35940/8/1/77.

Vehicle production in April—provisional estimates

VEHICLE production for the United Kingdom estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers is as follows:

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED VEHICLE PRODUCTION FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDING APRIL 28, 1973

Number

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Period	Weekly average	Period	Weekly average
Estimated output for April 1973	128,000	32,000	30,000	7,500
output for April 1972	145,087	36,272	31,727	7,932
Percentage change on 1972		−12		−5

TABLE 2. VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TERMS

	Monthly averages Thousands	
	Cars	Commercial vehicles
1972		
2nd quarter	157	34.5
3rd quarter	159	32.4
4th quarter	180	39.9
1973		
1st quarter	144	32.3
February	133	32.9
March	141	31.8
April (estimate)	132	31.4
Average for:		
last 3 months	136	32.0
preceding 3 months	175	38.2
Percentage change	−23	−16

Chief Translator

We make much of the machinery and virtually all the materials except leather with which shoes are made; and we export to most parts of the world. We believe that the time has come to set up our own Translation Section and as a first step we wish to appoint a Chief Translator.

The post demands a professional translator with at least three years' experience in a supervisory or 'client contact' role; he – or she – will have complete command of English and his own language, which should be German, Spanish, Portuguese, or French; some education or experience in engineering and/or chemistry and/or shoe making is desirable.

The Chief Translator will be expected to edit material in his mother tongue and ideally should be able to do so in one or more others as well. A German who can translate and check French or a Spaniard who can do this in Portuguese and perhaps French also would be the sort of person we have in mind.

Apart from linguistic ability the man or woman appointed must have the personality and administrative experience required of any person in this sort of executive position. He will obviously play a major part in selecting the other translators who will make up the full complement of the section.

Please write fully, stating the salary you would expect, to Staff Manager, PO Box 88, Belgrave Road, Leicester, LE4 5BX

BU **The British United Shoe Machinery Company Limited**

The Bankruptcy Acts 1914 and 1926

THE number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates), made in the High Court and in the several County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the Quarter ended December 31, 1972, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period, together with the corresponding figures for the previous four quarters are as follows:

Receiving orders and administrative orders	4th quarter 1972	3rd quarter 1972	2nd quarter 1972	1st quarter 1972	4th quarter 1971
High Court	369	263	426	356	431
County Courts	664	582	746	838	775
TOTAL	1,033	845	1,172	1,194	1,206
Deeds of Arrangement Total number registered	21	22	25	25	31

Information regarding the quarter ended December 31, 1972 was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated April 24, 1973.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended March 31, 1973.

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	500,551	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	73,558	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	10,258	
		584,367
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		48,918
		633,285
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to April 9, 1973, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for five weeks ended March 31, 1973.		405,700

The fifth interim allocation for the sixteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 47 per cent.

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during March

DURING the month of March 1973, 52 private companies with a total nominal capital of £818,850 and one Guarantee Company not having a share capital were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-March 147 companies with a total nominal capital of £1,736,260 were incorporated as compared with 100 companies with a total nominal capital of just under £604,000 incorporated in the same period in 1972.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

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Release dates of economic statistics	Apr. 26 1973

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A Public Auction sale of surplus Government Furniture and Equipment has been arranged at the Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 3. The sale will commence at 10 a.m. on May 23, 1973 and viewing will be allowed from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on May 22, 1973. The Auctioneers are Messrs. Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol 1 and catalogues will be available from them.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

May 23/24, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752 69292)

Miscellaneous stores including, Greatcoats, carpets; duffel coats; trousers; blouses; jerseys; underwear; blankets and sheets; boots and shoes; groundsheets; webbing; haversacks; mixed rags; tentage; lockers; desks; chairs; tables; safes; kitchen equipment; china and glassware; lamps; lanterns; watches; binoculars; telescopes; clocks; barometers; theodolites; photographic equipment; batteries and tyres; blowers; oscilloscopes; ball and roller bearings; transformers; washing machines; wall crane; electric motors; Commer Utility bus; two double decker buses; Ford Thames van; machine and hand tools; electrical equipment, etc.

May 31, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs (Tel: 0283 64657)

Miscellaneous stores including, Textiles; household and kitchen equipment; haversacks; MT spares and tyres; aircraft spares; electrical spares and equipment, generators; furniture; rags; carpets and carpet pieces; hand tools; grinding, drilling and engraving machines; computer equipment; batteries; scrap ferrous and non ferrous metals, etc.

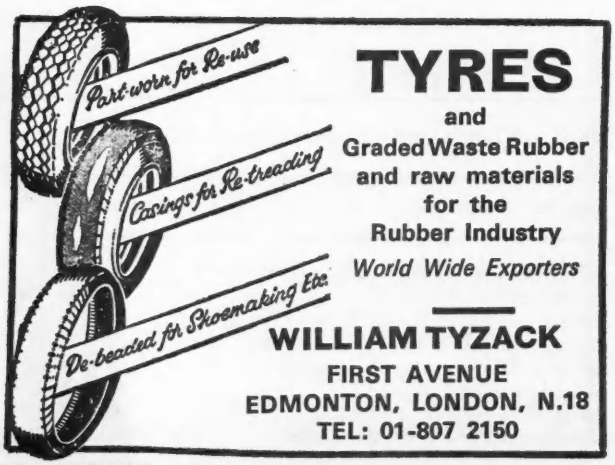
June 8, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel: 26292/3/4)

Miscellaneous stores including, Clothing; boots and shoes; flying boots; haversacks; webbing; metal and wooden boxes; sewing machines; valves; voltmeters; floodlight lamps; junction boxes; wattmeters; power units; generators; oscilloscopes; amplifiers; clocks and watches; binoculars; cameras; tape recordings; micrometers; tractor dumper; ambulances; Volkswagen refrigeration van; fork lift truck; bending, grinding, crimping, and flexible drive machines; riveting tools; sanders and various hand tools, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).



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This is where to apply for details of registration:

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ii. Employers in agriculture, horticulture or forestry in England and Wales should apply to the nearest Divisional Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and in Scotland to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh.

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Further details of registration and refund of S.E.T. are contained in leaflets SEPL.1 ('A Guide to Employers') and SEPL.17 ('Final Refunds of S.E.T.'), available from any Employment Office of the Department of Employment.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHARITIES

England & Wales. Any charity wishing to claim refund of tax for the first time should apply to the Charity Commission or the Department of Education and Science not later than 30 June 1973 for

a) registration as a charity under the Charities Act 1960.

or b) a certificate of charitable status under the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966 if the charity is not required to register under the Charities Act.

Scotland. Any charity wishing to claim refund of tax for the first time should apply to the Scottish Home and Health Department not later than 30 June 1973 for a certificate of charitable status within the meaning of the Income Tax Acts.

Issued by H.M. Government

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